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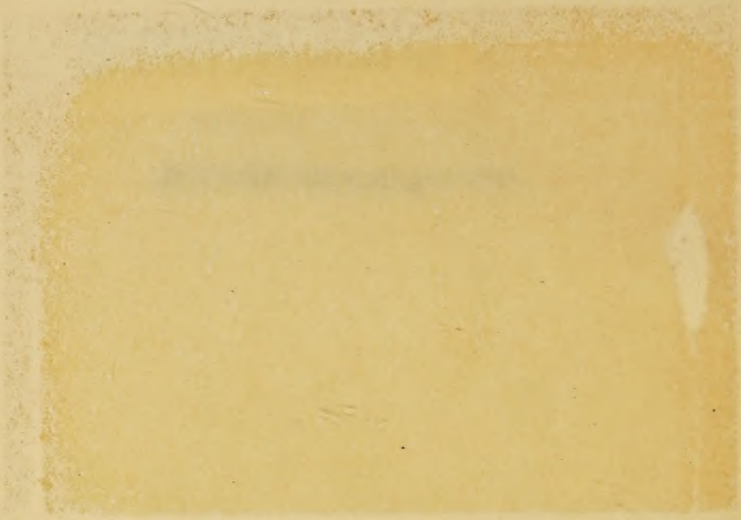

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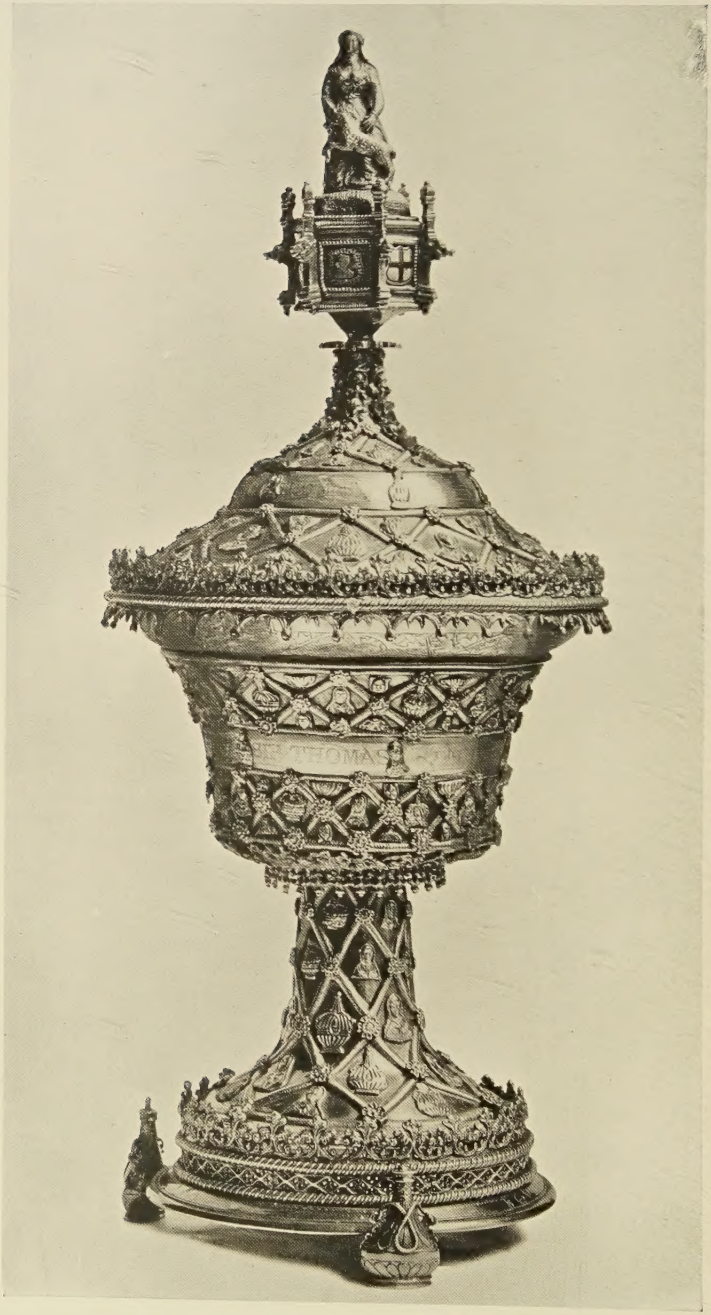

THE LEIGH CUP (1499), AT MERCERS' HALL.

[*Frontispiece.*

THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

ARRANGED FROM
CRIPPS'S "OLD ENGLISH PLATE"

BY PERCY MACQUOID

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATE MARKS

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PREFACE

It is by the desire of many interested in "Old English Plate" that the present abbreviation of the admirable work by the late Mr. W. J. Cripps, C.B., is published.

Since its first appearance in 1878, *Old English Plate* has passed through no less than nine editions; and although during that time other writers have added interesting details to those already known on English silver, nothing has been discovered that affects the structure and fundamental principles of Mr. Cripps's work.

The present handbook contains in a condensed form those portions of *Old English Plate* necessary to a reader wishing to acquire a general knowledge on the subject, additions being made in certain sections that may be of interest to the collector.

The abbreviations and omissions are principally confined to historical and technical details that are impossible to compress into a book of this size; therefore, for extended information on these points, a reference to the larger work will be desirable.

Examples and their descriptions that do not distinctly mark evolution, and the chapter dealing with ecclesiastical plate, have been excluded. At the same time, sections on such objects as

tankards, porringers, salts, smaller cups, spoons, and forks are enlarged.

Many of the well-known examples given in *Old English Plate* are represented in this handbook by phototypes taken from the objects themselves, and similar illustrations are given of some of the Winchester College plate, which was practically unknown until 1903.

It is therefore hoped that this smaller work may in a measure form a grammar to the larger and more important book, and meet the demands of the ever-increasing interest shown in English Plate—an interest so largely due to the careful and conscientious work of the late Mr. Cripps.

PERCY MACQUOID.

8, PALACE COURT, BAYSWATER,
March, 1908.

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CHAPTER I

OLD ENGLISH PLATE

THERE are no articles in the manufacture of which such extensive frauds can be committed in so small a compass as those made of the precious metals, and there are no frauds more difficult of detection by ordinary persons. We have seen, too, that whilst a certain amount of base metal must needs be introduced into all such articles, it is only by a minute scientific examination that the proportion of base metal so introduced can be known for certain, and but few persons can possess either the skill or the means to conduct the necessary operations. The great profit to be made by fraudulent practices, the difficulty of detection, and the consequent probability of escape from it and from punishment, have at all times exposed the dishonest workman to irresistible temptations. In very early times, those who carried on particular trades or handicrafts were accustomed to form themselves into guilds or fraternities for the purpose of protecting and regulating the trade, or mystery as it was called, which they exercised. These were at subsequent periods incorporated by royal charters, which gave them power and authority to carry out their

objects more effectually. The guild thus incorporated is now one of the greatest and wealthiest of the City Companies, and one to which the archæologist and antiquary are indebted for the ready information and assistance it has given to those who have from time to time sought permission to consult its records, which, commencing about 1331, are carried down to the present day.

[Acts of Parliament dating from the middle of the fourteenth century have at various times confirmed the power of the charters granted to the Goldsmiths' Company and formulated legislation in connection with gold and silver work, appointing this Company as the agents and means of their enforcement. These interesting Acts of Parliament are detailed in Cripps' *Old English Plate*, chapter ii., and show the particular interest taken in the preservation of the standard of silversmiths' work all through the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth centuries, and onwards.]

At the end of the seventeenth century we come to legislation of a different character, for it became necessary rather to protect the coin of the realm from being melted down for plate, than to insist on the fineness of the plate itself.

Large quantities of plate had been sacrificed for King and Parliament, or confiscated by one or the other in this disturbed century, and now that quiet times had come again, the rich turned their attention to replenishing their tables and cupboards with the necessary plate, and even tavern-keepers supplied themselves with silver drinking-vessels. All classes seem to have resorted to the supply of metal that was nearest at hand—the silver coin of the realm.

In consequence, therefore, of this practice of melting down the coin, legislation for its protection became necessary, and in 1696 (8 & 9 Will. III. c. 8) with this object the standard for plate was raised above that of the silver coinage, so as to make the silver of the coinage less easily available for plate making. It was enacted that on and after March 25, 1697, no worker of plate should make any article of silver less in fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver in every pound Troy, nor put to sale, exchange or sell any article made after that day but of that standard, nor until it had been marked with the marks now appointed to distinguish plate of this new standard. These marks were to be as follows:—The worker's mark to be expressed by the *two first letters of his surname*, the marks of the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths, which instead of the leopard's head and lion were to be the figure of a *lion's head erased* and the figure of a woman, commonly called *Britannia*, and a distinct and variable mark to be used by the warden of the same mystery, to denote the year in which such plate was made. The plate made at this period is often called of "Britannia standard," to distinguish it.

But here another difficulty arose, for this Act mentioning no provincial offices practically deprived them of the privilege of stamping any plate at all, as they were not empowered to use the marks appointed for the new, and now the only legal, standard. The result of this was that from 1697 until the establishment of certain provincial offices, as we shall see, in 1701, no plate was properly stamped anywhere but in London, and

what little plate was made in the provinces was stamped irregularly.

The Goldsmiths' Company has, under State patronage, instituted marks as a protection against fraud in silver plate and as a means to identify its date. Stated for clearness in their chronological order, the marks found on silver plate made in London are as follows :

1. The Leopard's head, from 1300.
2. The Maker's mark, from 1363.
3. The Annual letter, from 1478.
4. The Lion passant, from 1545.
5. The Lion's head erased, and figure of Britannia from 1697.[1]
6. The Sovereign's head, from 1784.

The following table gives a summary of the London marks ; and each of them is afterwards separately described.

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD

Though, in all probability, workers in the precious metals had been, from even earlier times, in the habit of signing their work each with his own distinguishing symbol, the ancient mark of a leopard's head appointed by statute in 1300 is the first which is mentioned in any law or ordinance regulating the goldsmith's art in England. The leopard's head is properly the head of a lion passant guardant, which, in fact, is a lion's front face ; and all the early examples of this mark show a fine bold lion's face with mane and beard, having on the head a ducal crown. It

[1] From 1697—1720 used for silver instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, which were discontinued during that interval. Since 1720 used, when required, for plate made of the higher standard silver.

TABLE OF THE MARKS FOUND UPON PLATE MADE IN LONDON FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY.	MAKER.
Silver, old sterling (none from 1697—1720).	Leopard's head crowned (without crown from some time in 1821-2).	Lion passant (added about 1545).	Annual letter, from 1478 on all descriptions of plate alike.	Sovereign's head (from Dec. 1, 1784—1890) on all except exempted articles.	Initials or device, or both, till 1697; from that time initials, with or without addition of device; on all descriptions of plate alike.
Silver, new sterling (from 1697).	Lion's head erased.	Figure of Britannia.		NOTE. The duty was taken off plate in 1890.	NOTES. For new sterling silver, from 1697—1739 the first two letters of the surname were used. From 1739 initials of Christian and surname have been used on all descriptions of plate alike.

was in all probability, therefore, taken from the arms of the sovereign, and the crown added as a further indication of its being the King's mark. [But little change took place in this lion or leopard's head during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the picturesque treatment of the mane giving greater breadth than length to the mark, and the features still being deeply indented; but after this date the features are represented with less character, and the mask presents that appearance found in all decoration towards the end of the seventeenth century.[1]] The size of the lion's head was somewhat diminished in the year 1729, when he was also shorn of much of his mane and beard, the character of the crown being also altered.

THE WORKER'S OR MAKER'S MARKS

These marks were at first, in many cases, emblems or symbols; probably often selected in allusion to the name of the maker. In early times most shops had signs by which they were known, and some retain the custom even to the present day, especially on the Continent. This no doubt arose from the fact that, as few persons could read, the writing of the name would be of little use, whereas the setting up of some sign, such for instance as the golden ball, which was easily understood, gave a convenient name to the shop; it is therefore not improbable that the goldsmiths, in some cases, took for their mark the sign of their shop.

[1] Some small wares, especially teaspoons, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, do not show the leopard's head, but only the lion passant, the latter mark being no doubt thought a sufficient guarantee in such cases.

In early days initials were not so often used for workers' marks as later, but eventually they became the rule ; indeed, symbols and emblems unaccompanied by any initial letters hardly ever occur later than the commencement of the seventeenth century. The examination of a great number of specimens of that century has given us not more than a dozen such marks : a water-bird in a dotted circle found on an example belonging to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple of the year 1682, and other pieces down to 1693, is among the latest.

From 1697 onwards it was enacted that the worker's mark should be *the first two letters of his surname*, and this must have caused a general change of marks throughout the trade. The first letters of the surname were alone used (and on gold as well as silver) as long as the use of the higher standard of silver was compulsory, that is to say from 1697 until 1720 ; but on the restoration of the old sterling standard in 1720, makers seem to have thought themselves at liberty to use their ordinary initials, at all events on wares of the restored standard ; and from that year till 1739 their practice was somewhat uncertain, for initials have been found in that interval which could by no possibility have been the first two letters of any surname whatever. Many makers in 1720 registered a new mark of their ordinary initials for use on "old sterling," and so had two marks, one for each standard : thus Paul Crespin signs his work of the Britannia standard with **CR**, but old sterling silver with **PC** ; Isaac Callard with **CA** and **IC** respectively, and so on. One or two old-established smiths brought into use again the

old mark they had used on their work before 1697, without entering it afresh at Goldsmiths' Hall. This again was changed in 1739 by an Act ordering the makers to destroy their existing marks, and to substitute for them *the initials of their Christian and surnames*, directing in addition, that the new letters should, in each case, be of a different character or alphabet from those used before.

The marks of the celebrated silversmith Paul Lamerie illustrate this course of things throughout. His first registered mark in 1712 was **LA**; his second in 1733 **P·L**; his third being, in accordance with the provisions of 1739, *PL* in what may be termed script letters, registered in the month of June in that year.

THE ANNUAL LETTER; ASSAYER'S OR WARDEN'S MARK

This is perhaps the most interesting of all the marks, for it goes far to enable us to ascertain the precise year in which any piece of plate was made. It may seem somewhat of a paradox to begin by stating that it is by no means certain when it was itself introduced. This is nevertheless strictly true. If nothing is better ascertained than that the mark must have been in use from the latter part of the fifteenth century, it will scarcely be believed that there is no positive mention of it till 1597.

These letters have undeniably been used from 1478, in the form of a succession of alphabets, each consisting of twenty letters; J, U or V, W, X, Y, and Z being the letters omitted. From 1560-1 they have, with hardly any exception, been

enclosed in regular heraldic shields of various shapes, but till then the letters are surrounded with a line more or less closely following their own outline ; the ends of the punches having been originally of the shape of the letters they bore, and afterwards of a shield shape, with the letter sunk in the centre of the shield. The most notable exceptions to this rule are the letters L of 1726-7 and M of the following year, which are often, if not always, found on a square punch.

From 1678, if not earlier, more than one size of punch is found to have been used, large and small articles having been stamped with marks of different sizes, the smaller ones being often on plain square punches with the corners slightly cut off, instead of in more heraldic shields. In certain years also the letters on the punches in use differ a little in form from one another. The letters before 1660 were changed on May 19 every year, but since that date the new punches have been first used on the morning of May 30. Each letter therefore served for a portion of two years. Carefully constructed tables of the alphabets are given at the end of this volume.

THE LION PASSANT

There is no mark so well known, and at the same time so little understood, as the lion passant. Far from being the ancient sign of sterling silver, it is not found at all until the middle of the sixteenth century.

In the first few years the beast is thin and spirited in shape, and a small crown appears over the head of the lion. This is so in 1547 and

1549. From 1550 the crown disappears, and from that year till 1557 the animal is in a plain oblong shield, whilst from 1557 to 1677 the shape of the escutcheon follows the outline of the animal; [from 1678 till 1696 the escutcheon is once more plain, this shape being again resumed from 1729—1739. After this date the lower edge and sides became escalloped, the final development in 1756 being a plain shield with bevelled corners and cusped base.]

THE LION'S HEAD ERASED AND FIGURE OF BRITANNIA

Of these two marks there is little to be said. They were appointed by the statute of 1696-7, which raised the standard for silver plate from 11 ounces 2 dwts. to 11 ounces 10 dwts. fine, in order to distinguish the plate so made from that which had previously been made of silver of the old sterling, and they were for this purpose substituted for the leopard's head crowned and lion passant.

The new marks were in sole use from March 27, 1697, until June, 1720, when the old sterling standard was restored, and its own old marks with it, not, however, to the exclusion of the new. Since that year, therefore, both standards, each to bear its own marks, have been legal. For some short time after the restoration of the old standard, a good deal of plate made of the new or higher standard silver seems still to have been stamped, but it quickly fell into disuse, and, after 1732 or thereabouts, the lion's head erased and the Britannia are very rarely to be met with.

The higher standard is occasionally used even at the present day, and in such cases is of course distinguished by its proper marks.

THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

This mark is found on all plate that has been liable to the duty imposed from December 1, 1784 (24 Geo. III. c. 53); that is to say, upon all plate liable to be assayed from 1784 until 1890, when the plate duties were finally abolished. The mark when first introduced was stamped in intaglio instead of in relief, and in this form is found with the letters **i** and **k** standing for 1784 and 1785 respectively.

CHAPTER II

THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS AND THEIR MARKS

We now come to the consideration of the marks found upon plate assayed in the provinces; but as the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, the provincial assay-offices on an entirely new basis and with entirely new marks to distinguish them, the history of provincial marks divides itself into two distinct portions, the earlier of which terminates at that year.

It is not until 1423 that provincial "touches," except the touch of York, can with any certainty be said to have existed at all. At best, all such provisions were but temporary; and it is clear that even in parts of England distant from the metropolis there was no general custom at this time of marking plate with peculiar local marks; but in the sixteenth century, in spite of the uncertainty of the marks attached to plate of country manufacture, the goldsmiths of York and Norwich commanded a good deal of the custom of their counties. Apostle spoons are marked at Norwich and Exeter in some quantity from 1560 to 1650, some of the plate of the Corporation of Norwich was home-made between 1560 and 1570, and specimens of plate of all kinds, from that time down to the end of the seventeenth century, are referable to the goldsmiths of York.

Whether prosperous or not, the provincial offices were, in the year 1697, all extinguished at a blow, and the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, these assay offices on an entirely new basis, with entirely new marks to distinguish them. This stated that no plate was to be made less in fineness than the standard of the kingdom, and the following marks were appointed: The worker's mark, to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname, the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, and the arms of the city where such plate shall be assayed, and a distinct and variable letter in Roman character, which shall be annually changed upon the election of new wardens to show the year when such plate was made.

In 1720 the old standard was restored throughout the kingdom, and the ordinary marks of the leopard's head, the lion passant, the letter of the year, the maker's mark, and the local mark of the town or city were adopted in the provincial offices, according to the Act of Parliament.

YORK

This mark originally consisted of a fleur-de-lys and leopard's head crowned, both being dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield. Unfortunately, the mark itself being only found on old and often much worn plate, and nearly always very indistinct, the dimidiated leopard's head looks so much more like a half rose that it long seemed hazardous to say which it was intended for. It is now, however, clearly proved

to be the half of a leopard's head crowned. The exact date of its introduction is still unknown; but as it is always accompanied by an alphabetical letter, it can be traced to about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which seems to have inaugurated a new era for the York goldsmiths. A date-letter was then adopted for the first time. A table containing the known instances of these letters is given with those of other cities possessing assay offices at the end of this volume. After 1701 and until 1720 the usual Britannia standard marks were used in conjunction perhaps with Roman capitals for date. On the resumption of the old sterling standard for silver, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned were adopted in conjunction with the City arms.

The following tables show examples of the makers' marks found on old York plate:

EXAMPLES OF OLD YORK PLATE.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1570	TS	Thos. Symson, 1548
Do.		Christopher Hunton, 1551, d. 1582.
Do.		William Foster, 1569, d. 1610.
Do.	RB	Robert Beckwith, 1546, d. 1585.
Do.	RG	Robert Gylmyn, 1550
Do.		George Kitchyng, 1561, d. 1597.
Do.	M	Probably Mark Wray, 1563.
1571	. . .	Robert Gylmyn, as in 1570.
1576	RG	. . . . .
1577	. . .	G. Kitchyng, as in 1570.
1579	. . .	[None] . . . .
1583	WR	William Rawneson . .
1585	Do.	Do. . . . .
1593	Do.	Do. . . . .
1600	Do.	Do. . . . .
1608	PP	Peter Pearson, 1603 .
1609	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	FT	Francis Tempest, 1597 .
1611	. . .	Peter Pearson, as in 1608.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1612	Chris. Harrington, 1595, d. 1614.
1613	Do. Do. . . . .
1614	Do. Do. . . . .
1615	Do. Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . Francis Tempest, as in 1609.
Do.	. . . Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
Do.	Chris. Mangy, 1609 .
1617	. . . Francis Tempest, as in 1609.
Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
1619	Sem. Casson, 1613, d. 1633.
1620	. . . Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
1622	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	Robert, son of Christr. Harrington, 1616, d. 1647.
1623	. . . Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
1624	Robert Williamson, 1623, d. 1667.
1625	. . . S. Casson, as in 1619 .
1626	Thos., son of Christr. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.
1627	. . . . .
1628	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	James Plummer, 1616, d. 1663.
1630	. . . Christr. Mangy, as in 1615.
1631	. . . S. Casson, as in 1619 . .
Do.	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	. . . James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.	. . . Christr. Mangy, as in 1615.
Do.	Thos. Waite, 1613, d. 1662
1632	. . . Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1633	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1633	. . . S. Casson, as in 1619 . .
Do.	. . . . .
Do.	. . . Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
1634	. . . James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.	. . . Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
Do.	. . . Thos. Waite, as in 1631 .
1635	. . . Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.	John Thompson, 1633, d. 1692.
1636	. . . Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.	. . . James Plummer, as in 1628.
1637	Francis Bryce, 1634, d. 1640.
Do.	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	. . . James Plummer, as in 1628.
1638	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	Thos. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.
Do.	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	. . . Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1639	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	. . . Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1641	. . . Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.	. . . John Thompson, as in 1635.
1642	. . . Thos. Harrington, as in 1638.
1650	. . . James Plummer, as in 1628.
1654	. . . . .
1655	. . . . .
1657	John, son of James Plummer, 1648.
1660	Do. Do. . . . .
Do.	Marmaduke Best, 1657 .

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1661	Wm. Waite, 1653, d. 1689.
Do.	. . . John Plummer, as in 1657
1662	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .
Do.	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.	Robert, son of Robert Williamson, 1653.
1663	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.	George, son of Christopher Mangy, 1638; living 1666.
1664	. . . Robert Williamson, as in 1662.
Do.	. . . John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	Thos., son of Geo. Mangy, 1664.
1667	Do. Do. . . . .
1668	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
1669	. . . Thos. Mangy, as in 1664
Do.	Philemon Marsh, 1652, d. 1672.
Do.	. . . Thos. Mangy, as in 1664.
1671	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
1672	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . Do . . . . .
Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	William Mascall, 1664 .
1673	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.	. . . William Mascall, as in 1672.
Do.	John Thompson, see 1635.
1674	Robert Williamson, see 1662.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1674	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.	. . . John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	Roland Kirby, 1666. . .
1675	. . . John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	. . . John Thompson, as in 1673.
Do.	Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .
1676	. . . John Plummer, as in 1657
1678	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
Do.	. . . John Thompson, as in 1673.
1679	. . . John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	. . . Roland Kirby, as in 1674.
1680	. . . Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
1681	George Gibson, 1678. .
Do.	Charles Rhoades, 1677 .
Do.	Wm. Busfield, 1679 . .
1682	Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .
Do.	. . . Robert Williamson, see 1662.
Do.	. . . Roland Kirby, as in 1674.
Do.	. . . John Thompson, as in 1673.
1683	. . . Charles Rhoades, as in 1681.
Do.	. . . George Gibson, as in 1681
Do.	Mark Gill, 1680 . .
1684	. . . George Gibson, as in 1681
Do.	. . . Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
Do.	. . . Thos. Mangy, as in 1682

YORK

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.	Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1685	John Oliver, 1676 . .	1691	. . . Robert Williamson, see 1674.
Do.	Do. Do.	1692	. . . Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
Do.	. . . Thos. Mangy, as in 1682	Do.	. . . John Oliver, as in 1685 .
1686	. . . John Oliver, as in 1685 .	1694	Charles Rhoades, mark imperfect.
1688	. . . Do.	1696	. . . Do. . . . .
1689	Christopher Whitehill, 1676.	1697	. . . Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
1690	. . . Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.	Do.	. . . Do. . . . .
		1698	. . . Do. . . . .

Examples of York Plate after 1701.

York Britannia Standard.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.	Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1702	Probably John Best, free 1694.	N. D.	John Langwith.
N. D.	John Langwith, free 1699.	1714	Do. . . .
1705	Do. Probably Wm. Busfield, free 1679.	N. D.	Do. Do. . . .
N. D.	Probably Wm. Williamson, free 1694.	N. D.	Do. Do. . . .
		N. D.	Do. Wm. Williamson.

Revived York Office.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.	Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
N. D.	Hampston and Prince.	1787	Hampston and Prince.
	Do. . . .	1788	Do. Do. . . .
1780	Do. . . .	1791	Do. . . .
1780 (twice) 1784	Do. . . .	1792	Do. . . .
Do.	Do. Do. . . .	N. D.	Do. . . .
	Do. . . .	N. D.	Do. . . .

For a continuation of York date-letters to 1856, when the Office closed, see tables at end of book.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

This hall-mark, at the latter part of the seventeenth century, consisted of three castles, arranged, as in later days, two above and one below, on a shield of irregular outline, in some instances smaller at the lower part, where it had to surround only one tower, than at the top. Sometimes the castles are in a small plain shield.

Another mark, probably attributable to Newcastle, is on church-plate at Gateshead, dated 1672. This is a single heraldic castle or tower, on a small shield, and accompanied by a lion passant on a plain oval shield, but turned to the right.[1] The lion passant mark is struck twice on these pieces.

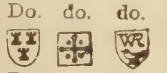
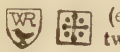
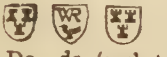
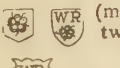
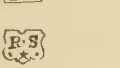
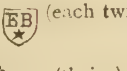
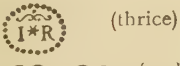
After 1702 the Newcastle mark is a shield with three towers or castles upon it, being the city arms, and is found at first with an ornamental, afterwards with a heart-shaped shield, later still with a shield having a pointed base almost the shape of an egg. The other marks are the same as those of the other provincial offices, the leopard's head crowned being used from 1720.

Of late it was the only provincial town retaining that mark, but the crown upon the leopard's head served to distinguish it from the London stamp for some time from 1822 onwards. The lion passant turns to the right from 1721 to 1727.

[1] This curious variation may be observed on modern Newcastle plate from 1721 to 1727.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Examples of Old Newcastle Plate.

Date.	Maker.	
1664		John Wilkinson.
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
1672	Do. do. do.	John Dowthwayte.
Do.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
1670		Wm. Ramsey.
N. D.	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
N. D.	. .  (each twice)	Do.
1680		Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
1681	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
Do.	Do. (each twice)	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (do.)	Do.
1684	Do.  (maker twice)	Do.
c. 1685		Do.
Do.	Do. do.	Do.
1686	(each twice)	Do.
1687	Do. do. (do.)	Do.
N. D.	Do. do. (maker twice)	Do.
N. D.	. . do. (twice)	Do.
1688	Do. do. (each twice)	Do.
c. 1690	Do (each twice)	Abr. Hamer.
1698	Do. 	Thos. Hewitson. Robert Shrive.
c. 1698		
1701	Do.  (each twice)	Eli Bilton.
Do.	 (thrice)	John Ramsey.
1697—1702	(each twice)	Probably Wm. Ramsey the younger.

Examples of Newcastle Plate after 1701.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1702	Eli Bilton, d. 1712 . .
Do.	Richard Hobbs . .
Do.	Robert Shrive . . .
1703	. . Eli Bilton, as in 1702
Do.	John Ramsey, free 1698.
Do.	Francis Batty, senior .
1706?	. . Eli Bilton, as in 1702 .
1707	. . do. . . .
1711?	John Younghusband .
Do.	Do. do. . . .
Do.	Do. do. . . . .
Do.	Jon. French . .
Do.	Francis Batty, junior, adm. 1708.
1712	Do. do. . . .
Do.	Do. do. . . . .
Do.	. . J. Younghusband, as in 1711.
Do.	John Langwith, of York, 1717—22.
1713	James Kirkup (new sterling).
c. 1717	Joseph Buckle, of York.
1718	John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (new sterling).
1719	Robt. Makepeace, jun., and T. Batty, jun.
1720	Wm. Whitfield . .
1721	Francis Batty, junior 1708—27—8 (old sterling).
Do.	Do. do. . . .
Do.	John Ramsey, jun. . .
1722	John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (old sterling).
1724	Do. do. . . . .
Do.	Wm. Dalton . . .

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

EXAMPLES OF NEWCASTLE PLATE AFTER 1701.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1724	Jonathan French . .
Do.	. . Francis Batty, junior as in 1721.
1725	Geo. Bulman . .
1727	T P Thos. Partis, of Sunderland.
1728	. . . . .
Do.	Jonathan French . .
1729	Th. Makepeace, 1729—1738.
1730	Isaac Cookson, 1728—1739.
Do.	James Kirkup . .
1731	Robt. Makepeace . .
1732	Do. do. . . .
1733	William Partis, of Sunderland.
1738	. . Isaac Cookson, as in 1730.
Do.	Probably W. Beilby and Co., Durham, 1739—61.
1739	Do. do.
Do.	Geo. Bulman . . .
1740	William Partis, of Sunderland.
Do.	Stephen Buckle, of York.
Do.	. . James Kirkup, as in 1730.
Do.	William Dalton . .
1743	Isaac Cookson, from 1739.
1746	Do. do. . . . .
Do.	. . Wm. Partis, as in 1740
1748	. . Isaac Cookson, as in 1743.
Do.	Probably Wm. Beilby, of Durham, d. 1765
1750	Do. do. . . .
1754	John Langlands and John Goodrick, d. 1757; 1754—1757.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1754	Robert Makepeace .
1757	John Kirkup, 1753—1774, d. 1784.
Do.	Name unknown.
Do.	John Langlands, 1757—1778.
1759	. John Langlands, as in 1757.
1763	Sam. James . . .
1765	Peter James . .
1766	John Fearney . .
1768	David Crawford . .
1769	I·K John Kirkup, as in 1757.
1770	. . John Langlands, as in 1759.
1772	Jas. Hetherington .
Do.	Jas. Hetherington.
Do.	. . John Langlands, as in 1759.
Do.	James Crawford, 1763—1795.
1774	. . John Langlands, as in 1759.
Do.	. . do. . . .
Do.	. . James Crawford, as in 1772.
Do.	Samuel Thompson, of Durham, 1750—1785.
Do.	Wm. Stalker and John Michison.
1777	Peter Beatch, c. 1777.
1783	Langlands and Robertson, 1778—1795.*
1784	Do. do. . . .
Do.	Another mark for Langlands and Robertson.

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.	
1784	I·M	John Mitchinson, 1784—1792.
Do.	RP RS	Pinkney and Scott, 1779—1790.
1787	R P R S	Pinkney and Scott, 1779—1790, as in 1784.
Do.	P&S	Another mark for Pinkney and Scott.
1788	. .	Langlands and Robertson, as 1783.
1790	CR	Christian Reid, from 1790.
Do.	RP	Robert Pinkney . .
Do.	RS	Robert Scott . .
1793	TW	Thos. Watson . .

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.	
1795	IL in oval.	J. Langlands, Junr
Do.	IR DD	John Robertson and David Darling.
Do.	R&D	Another mark for Robertson and Darling.
1800	I·R	John Robertson, 1796—1801.
Do.	DD	David Darling . .
Later.	DD TB	Darling and Bell . .
1801	AR	Anne Robertson . .
1810	D·L in oval.	D. Langlands .
1819	CR DR	Reid & Co. . .

NORWICH.

Plate was made, assayed, and marked in this city at an early period, but the trade has long ceased to exist there. Its old distinguishing mark was an escutcheon with the city arms, viz. a castle in chief above a lion passant in base in a shaped shield; later the same arms were borne on a plain, angular, heraldic shield with pointed base. A date-letter was used from 1566, but probably from 1565, when the first known alphabet seems to commence. Of fifty-one specimens of plate bearing the letter C, no less than eighteen are dated 1567, whilst ten are dated 1568, facts which strongly point to the commencement of the alphabet in the earlier year. Unfortunately, although a number of dated specimens bearing the letters for 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, and 1569 exist, the writer has been able to find no dated specimens from that time until the year 1607, in which the letter was D; luckily an I for 1632, K for 1633, and

L for 1634 are to be found; N is seen on an article dated 1636, O for 1637, P for 1638, and R of the same alphabet, on a specimen dated 1640. This rather points to the use of alphabetical cycles consisting of twenty letters each, as in London, but not without some slight irregularity; and the table at the end of this volume has been constructed on this principle, which is no doubt correct, down to the middle of the seventeenth century. From about 1660 to 1685 no date-letter at all was used, but at the very end of the century there are traces of a renewal of the use.

After 1624 the shape of the shield containing the lion and castle was somewhat more regular than before, though still shaped out, the castle being altered from the rudely outlined building of older stamps into a conventional heraldic tower.

In the seventeenth century, a double-seeded rose surmounted by a crown, or a seeded rose and a crown on two separate stamps, was added as a standard mark. After 1701 there is little record of Norwich plate, and the privilege of assaying silver was abandoned.

TABLE I.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1565		1567	Estoile of six rays
Do.	Do.	Do.	Orb and cross, as in 1565
1566	The sun, no shield	Do.	Do.
1567	Do.		

NORWICH

Date.	Maker's Mark.
1567	Maidenhead, in plain shield.
Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Trefoil slipped in plain shield.
Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Flat fish in oval shield.
Do.	Do. . . . .
1568	Orb and cross, as in 1565 .
Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Cross pattée . . .
Do.	Trefoil, as in 1567 . . .
1569	Inscribed "made by John Stone and Robert Stone."
Do.	. . . . .
c. 1595	. . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.
1627	A Pegasus . . . .
1632	Two horses passant and counterpassant, the one surmounting the other.
Do.	Lion rampant, in shaped shield.
1633	Arthur Heaslewood, free 1625.
1634	. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .
Do.	Lion rampant, in shaped shield, as in 1632.
1636	A large bird; probably pelican vulning herself.
1637	T S, linked as below, in 1640.
c. 1637	Lion rampant, as in 1632 .
1638	Do. . . . .
1638	A large bird, as in 1636 .
1640	. . . . .
Do.	Probably Timothy Skottowe.
1641	cf. 1680 . . . .

Table II.

1661				
c. 1662	Do.	do.	do.	
c. 1675	Do.			
1675	Do.	do.		do.
1679	Do.	do.	do.	do.
1680	(As on Bp.'s Palace Chapel plate of c. 1662.)			
Do.		do.	do.	
1685	As paten, 1675.—St. Peter's, Hungate.			

c. 1689				
1691	Do.	do.	do.	
1692	Do.	do.	do.	do.
1694	Do.	do.		do.
Do.	Do.	do.		do.
c. 1695	Do.	do.		do.
Do.	Do.	do.		do.
c. 1696	Do.	do.		
c. 1697	Do.	do. . . .		

The first notice of its history as an assay town practically commences with its charter from King James II., dated March 6, 1685. The first notice in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company there of the marks to be used, is of the following year, 1686, a date which barely anticipates the modern re-settlement of 1701.

A date-letter was adopted in the year 1689, and the regular change of letter each year following.

The alphabet used in 1689 is given as of Roman capitals in the minutes; though this is not, of course, conclusive evidence, especially as it is known that the letters for 1689 and 1690 were not of that character. In any case it must have come to a premature end with the letter I for 1697-8. This fragment of an alphabet is given after the old Norwich alphabets.

The coat of the city as used at this time for the "punson" was a dagger between three garbs. The crest was a sword erect with a band across the blade. These marks disappear in 1701, having probably only been used from 1686 till that year.

The office established here in 1701 has been at work ever since, though sometimes on a small scale; its distinguishing mark was at first a shield bearing the city arms of three lions passant guardant dimidiated, *per pale* with three garbs also dimidiated. This was the coat used before 1686. It was again changed in the later part of the last century for a dagger erect between three garbs; the rest of the marks correspond with those of the other provincial towns, the leopard's

head having been used from 1720 to 1839, when it was discontinued.

The only well-known smiths of the Queen Anne epoch are the Richardsons, whose marks constantly occur 1714-48. It is Ri in the Britannia period, and appears as two Roman capital letters RR linked back to back, on old sterling silver after 1720. The word Sterl. as a second mark occurs with the Ri mark on the mace dated 1718 at Carnarvon. It is also found about 1683 with other makers' marks.

EXAMPLES OF OLD CHESTER PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1685		P. Pemberton.
1689		P. Edwards.
Do.		Ralph Walley, ent. 1682.
1690		Do.

EXAMPLES OF CHESTER PLATE AFTER 1701.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.		DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
c. 1701	Bu	Nathl. Bullen, adm. 1669.	c. 1701	*Pe*	Probably P. Pennington.
Do.	Ta	. . . . .	Do.	Ro	Thos. Robinson, 1682—1710.
Do.	Co	. . . . .	1704	Ri	Richard Richardson.
Do.	Gi	Perhaps Tho. Gittens, of Shrewsbury, 1695—1741.	Do.	. . . . .	
Do.	*Sa*	Perhaps Thos. Sandford, of Shrewsbury, 1682—1741.	1709	. . . . .	
			1713	Ri	Richard Richardson.
			Do.	. . . . .	

Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.	Date.	Maker's Mark and Name.
1714	. . . . .	1728	R. Richardson.
1715	. . . . .		
1717	. . . . .	1730	. . . . .
1718	. . . . .	1736	**RR**, as above in 1728.
1719	Richardson.	1738	**RR**, as above in 1728.
		1748	
1721	**Ri**, as in 1713.		
1722	. . . . .	1769	Do. . . . .
Do.	Thos. Maddock.	Do.	. . . . .
		1772	. . . . .
1723	**Ri**, as in 1719.	1774	**GW** Geo. Walker.
Do.	. . . . .	1779	**IW** Jos. Walley.
1728	. . . . .		

EXETER

The old Exeter mark was a large Roman capital letter **X** crowned; examples of it are not uncommonly found even in other parts of England. Hardly any two marks are exactly alike, some of them being surrounded with a plain, others with a dotted circle; whilst in later times than Elizabethan the escutcheon also follows the shape of the contained letter. Very occasionally the **X** is not crowned.

In the sixteenth century, the letter, enclosed in a plain or dotted circle, is usually accompanied by two pellets, mullets, or quatrefoils, one in each side angle of the **X**, but in the next century these pellets are wanting, although the dotted circle is retained. In the case of spoons it is always found in the bowls in the usual place.

It is almost invariably accompanied by a maker's mark, which is the whole, or sometimes what seems to be a part, of the surname, and, in the latter cases, somewhat unintelligible. A good

many of the Elizabethan communion cups still to be seen in Exeter parish churches, nearly all of them being of the years 1572, 1573, or 1574, bear the word **IONS** with or without the crowned **X**.

Two stoneware jugs, formerly in the Staniforth Collection, have respectively **ESTON** and **EASTON** as their makers' marks, whilst a third, formerly in the Bernal collection, bears the name **HORWOOD**; all these are accompanied by the usual Exeter mark. **ESTON** is found on a communion cup at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, of which the date is 1590, and **EASTON** on the cup at Venn Ottery, dated 1582. A kind of rude letter **C** is usually found with the **ESTON** mark, which may be the initial of that maker's Christian name. To another mark, that of one **RADCLIFF**, as in the case of the **IONS** and **ESTON** marks, it is possible to assign a date, for it appears on a cup at St. Petrock's church in Exeter, engraved with 1640, a date which corresponds well with the year 1637 pounced on an apostle spoon with the same maker's mark, in the Staniforth collection. The mark on the apostle spoon is as follows :—

That on the cup gives the same initials in monogram . The name **COTON** occurs upon church-plate of the Elizabethan period sometimes with **D** and sometimes with **I** for initial letter.

Spoons occasionally bear the initials in the bowl, instead of the crowned **X**, and have the whole name on the back of the stem; some seal-headed baluster-ended spoons among the domestic plate

still in use at Cotehele, the ancient Cornish seat of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe, bear **TM** in monogram within a dotted circle in their bowls, and MATHEV on the stems; on others the word BENLY is to be found, with the Exeter mark in the bowl. **YEDS** occurs on a flat-stemmed spoon, and on an apostle spoon of the late Mr. Staniforth's, both bearing the Exeter mark. **OSBORN** with the Exeter mark is the name on an apostle spoon with pricked date 1638, and also on a lion-sejant spoon dated in the same way 1663.

The mark is on an undated lion-sejant spoon and on a seal-head spoon, the first the property of Earl Amherst and the other of the author.

It is impossible to say for certain, even after the examination of so many specimens as are described here, whether a date-letter was ever used at Exeter; further research may clear up the question, but it is almost certain that a date-letter was not regularly used in the sixteenth, and not at all in the seventeenth century.

After 1701 Exeter followed the procedure of the York assay office and carried on work until 1885. The distinguishing mark of the office is a castle of three towers. At first the mark used was a somewhat bold one: the two outer towers, which are lower in the shield than the central one, are bent inwards towards it, and the shield is shaped; but after 1709, or thereabouts, the shield is reduced in size, and was made of the ordinary plain angular

heraldic pattern, with the towers smaller and upright. In the case of both the shields there is what might be taken for a small flaw running from the central tower to the bottom of the shield; this in reality denotes the partition *per pale* of the field on which the triple castle of the city of Exeter is borne.

The first alphabet used for date-letters was one of Roman capitals, A and B being found in ornamental shields. Roman letters, capital or small, were used until 1837, then came an alphabet of Old English capitals. This was accompanied by the Britannia and lion's head erased until 1720, when, as at York, the Exeter office adopting the leopard's head in 1720, continued its use long after the passing of the Act of 1739.

Examples of Old Exeter Plate.

Date.	Maker's Mark.
1571	I IONS
1572	Do.
1574	Do.
c. 1575	D COTON
c. 1575	I COTON
1575	I IONS A
N. D.	Do.
1575	ID IONS A
1576	T MATHEV
Do.	IONS B
Do.	ESTON
Do.	I IONS B

Date.	Maker's Mark.
c. 1580	C ESTON D
1581	C ESTON
1582	EASTON
Do.	C ESTON
1590	C ESTON N
1637	IR RADCLIFF
1638	OSBORN
1640	R RADCLIFF
1641	
c. 1688	IP (twice) and lion passant.

EXAMPLES OF EXETER PLATE AFTER 1700.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1701		1712		1726	
1702		1713	Do. . .	1728	J E
1704	. . . .	1714	Do. . .	Do.	
1705		1715		1729	. . . .
Do.		Do.		1730	. . . .
1706		Do.		1731	
1709		1716	Do. . .	1734	
Do.		1717	Do. . .	1740	
1710		1718	Ri	1743	
1712		1725		1747	
		Do.		1748	

The retention of that mark after 1739 by those offices was probably owing to a misinterpretation of the Act of that year, which no doubt intended to confine the use of the leopard's head for the future to London. It was used at Exeter on an unusually large oblong stamp, and forms a fine bold mark; indeed this may be said of all the punches employed in this city, the lion's head erased being of large size, and the Britannia on a rectangular punch as bold in its way as that adopted for the leopard's head crowned in 1720. This last was still in use in 1773.

Other marks, entered by goldsmiths residing at Launceston, Plymouth, Dunster, Truro, and other places as well as Exeter, may also be given :

EXAMPLES OF PLATE AFTER 1700

Date.	Marks.	Name.
1703	EL	Peeter Eliot, of Dartmouth.
Do.		Jacob Tyth, of Launceston.
Do.	:As:	Mary Ashe, of Launceston.
1704	Wj	Richard Wilcocks, of Plymouth.
Do.	HO	Mr. Richard Holin, of Truro.
Do.	SW	Edward Sweet, of Dunster.
Do.	VA	Richard Vavasor, of Tottoness.
1705	Ca	Robert Catkitt, Exon.
Do.	St	James Strong, Exon.
Do.	MA	John Manby, Dartmouth.
Do.	RE	Thos. Reynolds, Exon.
Do.	PL	Richard Plint, Truro.
1705	Ha	Thos. Haysham, Bridgewater.
1706	SA	Thos. Sampson, Exon.
Do.	SY	Pent. Simons, Plymouth.
1710	TR	Geo. Trowbridge, Exeter.
1711	To:	—— Tolcher, Plymouth.
1714	Wo	Andrew Worth.
Do.	Sy	Pent. Symonds.
1716	Lo	Abraham Lovell.
1723	IS	John Elston, junior, Exon.

HULL

Hull is not known to have marked plate in early times, and it would appear that goldsmiths' work was not carried on there on a large scale in the fifteenth century, from the fact that the wardens of the adjacent church of St. Augustine at Hedon dealt with a comparatively distant goldsmith at Lincoln in the middle of that century, instead of one at Hull, only seven or eight miles away. However, there is evidence, somewhat later, that a goldsmiths' company had been in existence for some time prior to 1598.

In and near Hull there is a good deal of plate,

chiefly of the seventeenth century, bearing either the letter **H** (for Hull), or the town arms of three ducal crowns one above the other, or both these marks combined, and in every case accompanied by a maker's mark. These latter are the maker's initials in shields of very marked shape, and all but two of them with some distinguishing emblem, such as a crown, star, or other like addition. It may be further noted that the town mark, whether it be the **H** or the three crowns, always varies in form with the different makers' marks, and so suggests that it was struck by the goldsmith himself, and not by the officials of any local Goldsmiths' Hall. Possibly a similar explanation may account for the varieties of the old Exeter mark, neither Exeter nor Hull possessing touches authorised by the Act of 1423.

Ten different Hull goldsmiths' marks have been noted on some sixty pieces of plate, dated from 1587 to 1712. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a date-letter seems to have been adopted for some six years or so, and then abandoned. A communion cup at Trinity House bears the maker's mark **KM** accompanied by a shield of the town arms, and a large capital italic *E*, very like the York letter of 1666. The letters *A*, *D*, and *F*, corresponding in character with the *E*, have also been found in conjunction with the maker's mark **EM**.

About 1630 both the **H** mark and the three-crowns mark are found together on pieces of plate, and this seems to indicate the period of change from the one town mark to the other.

The following is a list of examples of Hull-marked plate :

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE.

TOWN MARKS.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
H . .	J. Clarkson .	1587	Com. cup.—Trinity Church, Hull; also (N.D.) seal-head spoon.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	. . . . .	. .	Com. cup.—Cabourne, Lincs.
H and 3 crowns.	(twice) . . .	1621	Beaker cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H and 3 crowns.	R. Robinson, free 1617.	1629	Com. cup and paten.—North Frodingham, Yorks.; and silver mount of cocoanut.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	Do.	1630	Com. cup.—Hessle, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1638	Com. cup and paten.—Burton Pidsea, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1640	Com. cup and cover.—Welwick, Yorks.; also, undated, several com. cups in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.
3 crowns in bowl, H on shanks.	Do. (on shanks) .	. .	Two seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H (twice)	Chr. Watson * .	1638	Two com. cups and covers.—St. Mary's, Hull.
H (on shank).	Do. on bowl and on shank.	. .	Seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull, and T. M. Fallow, Esq.
3 crowns (twice).	(twice) Jas Birkby, free 1651.*	. .	Two-handled porringer.—Hon. and Rev. S. Lawley.
3 crowns (twice).	Edw. Mangie. free 1660.*	1666	Com. cup and cover. — Beverley Minster.
3 crowns (once).	Do.	1668	Com. cup.—Marfleet, Yorks.

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE

Town Marks.	Maker's Mark.	Date.	Article.
3 crowns (twice).	**E M** (as before) . .	1674	Paten.—Barnoldby-le-Beck, Lincs.
Do. . .	Do.	1676	Com. cup.—Kirk Ella, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1678	Com. cup.—Elloughton, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	. .	Small mace, Hull, and several pieces of plate at Trinity Ho., Hull, besides church plate in Yorks. and Lancs. not dated.
3 crowns (once).	Do. and date letter.	. .	Sugar sifter with Frodingham family arms. — Bohn collection; also mace.—Great Grimsby.
3 crowns (twice).	Do. (twice) and date letter.	. .	Com. cup.—Copgrove, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. and date letter.	. .	Tankard.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	Tho. Hebden, free 1681.	1689	Peg tankard.—Hedon Corporation.
Do. . .	Do.	1689	Tumbler and (not dated) caudle cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull; and paten. —Preston, near Hull.
3 crowns (once).	and date letter. on paten cover.	. .	Com. cup.—Trin. Ho. Chapel, Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	**K.M.** (in pointed shield).	1695	Com. cup.—Skeffling, Yorks.
Do. . .	**K.M.** (in shaped shield).	1697	Tobacco box.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	. . . .	1708	Yorkshire ch. plate.
Do. . .	Do.	1712	Lid of Com. cup.—Thorgumbald, Yorks.; and (N.D.) com. cup.—Preston, near Hull; also small tumbler cup.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

Owing to the comparatively recent establishment of these assay offices, their work has not yet acquired any archæological interest; the marks are—the maker's (which is to be the first letters of his Christian and surname), the lion passant, a distinct variable letter to be changed annually upon the election of new wardens for each company, and the mark of the Company. This mark is a crown in the case of Sheffield, whilst an anchor distinguishes articles assayed at Birmingham. For silver of the higher standard, the Britannia stamp alone, unaccompanied by that of the lion's head erased, has been used by these offices. The Birmingham date-letters have been regular alphabets, but at Sheffield for the first half-century the letters were selected at random; since 1824, however, both have used regular alphabets, though Sheffield has here and there omitted some letters.

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EXAMPLES OF SHEFFIELD PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1773	IW&C°	Probably John Winter & Co., ent. 1773.*
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
1775	G:A &C	Geo. Ashfield & Co., ent. 1773.*
	H·T	In plain square.
1777	T·L	Tudor and Leader, ent. 1773.*
1785	IP&C°	John Parson & Co., ent. 1783.*
1792	Do.	. . . . .
1793	N. S. & Co.	Natt. Smith & Co.
1794	IG&C°	John Green & Co., entt 1792.

* *English Goldsmiths.* R. C. Hope, F.S.A.

In addition to the towns empowered to mark plate by Act of Parliament, plate was made in other localities bearing marks that cannot be traced to any outside jurisdiction, but which can safely be attributed to the following towns:

GATESHEAD

A little plate was made and marked in Gateshead at the same period as in Hull. A tankard with flat lid of the later part of the seventeenth century, and a small mug in the possession of the late Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., both of which can be traced to a Northumbrian family, have a goat's head couped in a circle and the initials **A·F**, also in a circular stamp, both marks twice repeated.

LEEDS

The mark of a pendent lamb, like the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, is possibly referable to Leeds. It occurs with a maker's mark of **TB** in a heart-shaped shield on a paten at Almondbury Church in Yorkshire, and on a tumbler cup in the late Mr. Cripps's possession, etc. It is also found with maker's mark of **ST** in linked letters on a shaped escutcheon on a pair of patens, one of which is dated 1702, at Harewood Church in the same county, and with a fleur-de-lys and maker's mark **A.M.** (probably A. Mangey) on a rat-tail spoon in the E. James coll. Another spoon has the mark in a square shield, maker's mark **BB** in a heart-shaped shield, and an italic *B*.

Com. cup.—Almondbury, Yorks.
Also rat-tail spoon.—Richd. Wilson, Esq.

Do. do. Tumbler cup.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

Do.

Pair of patens, one dated 1702.—Harewood, Yorks.

CARLISLE

A single maker of village church-plate in the neighbourhood of Carlisle seems to have used a seeded rose as well as his initials. His name was probably Edward Dalton, and his mark is found on small and rudely made communion cups of the early Elizabethan period at Ireby, Bolton, Long Marton, and Cliburn, all in the county of Cumberland.

Rude Communion cups.—Ireby, Bolton, etc., Cumb.

The seeded rose is taken from the old city arms; and the same mark was used for stamping weights and measures at Carlisle.

LINCOLN

A mark usually found alone, and therefore only a maker's mark, occurs on about forty Elizabethan communion cups in Lincolnshire, and may pretty safely be assigned to a Lincoln craftsman,

Communion cup, dated 1596.—Osbornby, North Cockerington, and Marsh Chapel, Linc.

Do. dated 1570.—Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby, Linc.

Do. undated.—Haxey, Boultham, Scotton, etc., Linc.

On the two examples of the year 1570, at Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby respectively, a pointed star, formed of nine small indentations without any shield or escutcheon, is found, as well as the above-mentioned maker's mark, and is accompanied by a capital Roman I. *incuse*.

TAUNTON

A mark of considerable interest is found on flat-handled spoons prick-marked with dates ranging from 1770 to 1790. It consists of a tun or barrel placed across the stem of a large letter **T**, and no doubt stands for the town of Taunton. It is in the bowl of the spoon, which has **TD** with a fleur-de-lys under the letters on an escutcheon for maker's mark on the back of the handle. This spoon is in the collection of Mr. Chichester, of Hall. The same marks are found on a beaker in the Staniforth collection; on a paten dated 1676 at Wootton Courtenay in Somersetshire; and on spoons of 1686 and 1691, noted by the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and many others.

Spoon, dated 1673.—C. Chichester, Esq.. Hall, Devon.

Do. Paten, dated 1676.—Wootten Courtenay, Som.
Do. Communion cup, dated 1678.—Woolavington, Som.

[These spoons are generally decorated on the back of the bowl with arabesques in die-stamping on either side of the rat-tail, and in front on the top of the handle.]

DORCHESTER

The following mark has lately been identified as that of Lawrence Stratford, of Dorchester, who, in 1579, 1583, and 1593, is mentioned in the Corporation and other records.

Paten cover, dated 1574.—Maiden Newton, Dorset.

BARNSTAPLE

A spoon, bearing the following group of marks, viz.:

was made by John Peard, of Barnstaple. He was buried there Nov. 15, 1680.

KING'S LYNN

Examples of plate are known, marked with the arms of Lynn, accompanied by a maker's mark. This town mark consists of a shield bearing three congers' heads erect, each with a cross croslet fitché in the mouth; and it is found on a communion cup at the church of St. Peter, Southgate, Norwich, and on a paten in St. Nicholas' Chapel, King's Lynn.

SANDWICH

A very peculiar communion cup of tazza form and early sixteenth-century date, at St. Mary's, Sandwich, bears with other marks a lion passant and ship's hull dimidiated and conjoined, from the town arms. Its approximate date is known by the coincidence of the cup exactly matching a tazza also used as a chalice, at Wymeswold in Leicestershire, which is hall-marked 1512, and also a similar tazza in the possession of Lord Swaythling, of the year 1500 (see illustration, No. 26).

SHERBORNE

A mark frequently found by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, in Dorsetshire, has now been identified as that of Richard Orenge, of Sherborne, in that county.

Dorsetshire church-plate from 1574 to 1607.
Somersetshire do. from 1572 to 1603.

DOUBTFUL AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKS

The above are some of the local marks which can at present be traced home with certainty. But there are other marks, many of them pretty well known, that are of interest to us to note. They are generally of the middle of the seventeenth century; the articles bearing them probably escaped more regular marking owing to the social disturbances with which their makers were surrounded.

One of the best known of such marks is a fleur-de-lys within a plain or sometimes beaded circle. It is often found in the bowls of spoons of that date. Another is a cross in a beaded circle, pricked date 1628.

Yet another is a small and indistinct mark of a circle crossed and re-crossed with lines, some of them running, like the spokes of a wheel, to the centre. This was found in the bowl of a spoon in the collection of the late Mr. R. Temple Frere, and of one at Cotehele: both of these have a small sitting figure like Buddha, by way of knop, and both have as maker's mark the letters **RC** with a five-pointed star between them on the back of the stems; a seal-headed spoon

also at Cotehele bears the same marks, and 1647 for date pricked upon it.

A fourth mark of the same kind is formed of four small hearts arranged with the points inwards, so as to form a sort of quatrefoil. As a general rule, this class of marks may be referred to the reign of Charles I., or else to the time of the Commonwealth.

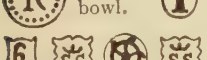
Communion cup, Eliz. band.—Halwell, Devon.

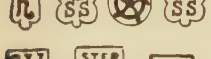
Com. cup and cover, dated 1572.—Stanton, Glouc.

Church plate, dated 1574–75–76.—Somersetshire. The second mark is often found sideways.

In bowl and twice on handle.
Maidenhead spoon (from Edkins collection).—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

In bowl.
On handle.
Seal-head spoon, c. 1620.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.


Church plate, dated 1691.—Bradford and Todwick, Yorks.



Rat-tailed spoon.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

Some spoons with very similar marks to the above-mentioned example of 1620 were in the late Mr. R. Temple Frere's collection, They are of about the same date, one being pricked 1629.

The following marks occur mostly alone, as follows :—

Elizabethan com. cup at Snave, Kent, with the letter **R** reversed.

Com. cups, with Eliz. bands, dated 1570–76–77.—Cricklade St. Mary and Somerford Keynes, Wilts; Winchcomb, Glouc.; and others sometimes with another mark—**W**.

Com. cup, dated 1571.—Upcerne, Dorset.

Com. cups, dated 1573 and 1577.—Swepston and Dadlington, Leics.; Preston Bagot, Warwicks, 1591.

Alms dish.—St. Mary, South Baily, Durham City; and on the smaller mace at Wilton, Wilts. The latter piece is inscribed Ric. Grafton fecit, 1639.

PROVINCIAL MARKS

Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Curry Mallet, Som.

Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Exton, Som.

Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Libstock, Som.

Early Eliz. com. cup and cover.—Preston-on-Stour, Glouc.

(Probably Wm. Mutton of Chester, d. 1588). Com. cup, given 1574.—Clynnog, N. Wales ; and church-plate in Chester.

Much church-plate bearing these marks is found in Suffolk. Both occur together on a piece of church-plate and on a spoon in a private collection. c. 1668.

1587.—Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Paten cover, dated 1575.—Nolton, S. Wales. This mark occurs on much church-plate in St. David's Diocese, dated from 1574 to 1587.

Com. cup, 1619.—Gosberton, Linc.

Paten, c. 1640.—Tisbury, Wilts.

Com. cup, c. 1655.—Wraxall, Dorset.

(Probably Thos. Vyner.) Gold chalice of middle of seventeenth century.—Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

(Probably Wm. Cossley of Gloucester, d. 1691.) Four times on flagon.—S. Nicholas, Glouc. Given 1668.

(Probably Nath. Bullen of Chester, adm. 1669, steward 1683). —S. Mary's, Chester.

Com. cup and paten, dated 1677. Bishop's Knoyle, Wilts. Also paten, undated.—Winkfield, Wilts.

Spoon, pricked date 1685.—Dunn-Gardner Coll. Charles II. tankard, 1683.—Per Mr. L. Reid.

Flagon, given 1700.—Corsley, Wilts. Also paten given 1704. Kingston Deverill, Wilts.

Set of church-plate, dated 1706.—Bruton, Som. Also paten, undated, Ansford, Som. Also cup and its salver with casing of pierced work.—Colerne, Wilts. Also paten, dated 1707. —Poulshot, Wilts.

An indistinct rose mark found by the late Mr. Trollope in Leicestershire prevails widely on Elizabethan church-plate in Warwickshire, and the cinquefoil or five-petalled flower, as at Long Itchington, Warwickshire, 1587, is also a recognised Warwickshire mark. It is not unfrequently found on seal-head spoons in the Midlands. Both the two last-named marks, occurring as they do near Coventry, may be referable to that city or to goldsmiths there.

The **G** and fleur-de-lys (the latter mark at first *incuse*, but later in a circular punch) may be Ipswich town marks at different periods, the **G** indicating the older form of the name of that town—Gippeswic. Occasionally a wavy cross is indented by the side of the **G**. This seems, like the Norwich zigzag, to be the mark made in scraping silver for assay, and tends to confirm the idea that the **G** is an official, and not a private mark. Besides the **G** and the fleur-de-lys marks a sexfoil, the letter **W** under a crown, and the mark of four hearts in a cross are common on church-plate in parts of Suffolk. Indeed, before 1700 much provincial plate is either unmarked, has maker's initials or some nondescript marks, the significance of which can only be guessed at. Besides the capital **W** in Suffolk another **W** is found on church-plate in Worcestershire, indicating probably Worcester. This list will be prolonged by the experience of most readers of this volume.

The following table gives a summary, in a form convenient for reference, of all that has been said about ancient provincial English hall-marks, and some illustrations of those which are of the most importance to the collector of old plate :

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS PRIOR TO 1701.

TOWN	TOWN MARK.	STANDARD.	DATE MARK.	MAKER'S MARK.
YORK.	* Leopard's head crowned and fleur-de-lis dimidiated in circular stamp.	None.	Annual letter.	Initials or symbol, or the two combined.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	Three castles in shield. Founded in 1664, 1672. c. 1665-85. c. 1685. 1686-97.	A lion passant turned to the right on an oval punch is found in 1664 and 1672 with the single castle.	None.	Ditto.
NORWICH.	City arms on shield, being a castle in chief and lion passant in base. 1566. 1624. 1692.	A seeded rose crowned. Found 1630-40 and circa 1690. Sometimes a crown and a seeded rose, *or* else a rose-sprig, on separate punches, circa 1660-85.	Annual letter, with interruptions.	Ditto.
CHESTER.	Coat and crest of the city on two punches till 1686, viz., 3 lions pass. dimid. per pale with 3 garbs dimid., and a sword erect for crest. From 1686-1701.	None.	Annual letter from 1689 to 1697.	Ditto.
EXETER.	1572. Letter X crowned. 1640.	None.	Doubtful.	Ditto.
HULL.	Before c. 1620. c. 1620-1700.	None.	None.	Ditto.

* Five different punches were used for striking this mark. They are, however, so indistinct, as a rule, that an attempt to indicate them would only confuse the reader.

Table of Marks used by the Provincial Assay Offices since 1701.

Office.	Quality.	Standard.		Date.	Duty from Dec. 1, 1784, to 1890.	Maker.	Office Mark.
York.	Silver, N.S. Ditto, O.S. since 1720. Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.* Ditto.	Britannia,§ Lion passant. Ditto.	Annual letter.	Sovereign's head.	Initials, viz.: 1701—1720. two first letters of surname. 1739 onward, first letters of Christian and surname.	City arms: 5 lions passant on a cross. c. 1710. c. 1780. c. 1787—1788. from circa 1790.
Exeter.	Silver, N.S. Ditto, O.S., since 1720. Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.† Ditto.	Britannia. Lion passant. Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	City Arms: a castle with 3 towers. circa 1701—1709. from circa 1709. modern.
Chester.	Silver, N.S. Ditto, O.S., since 1720. Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned.‡ Ditto.	Britannia. Lion passant. Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	City Arms, 1701—1784, 3 lions passant dim., impaled with 3 garbs dim.; from 1784 sword erect between 3 garbs.

* Discontinued about 1847. † Discontinued about the end of the 18th century. ‡ Discontinued in 1839.

§ Before 1714 the Britannia marks were rudely engraved and in large punches.

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701—*continued*

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY FROM DEC. 1, 1784, TO 1890.	MAKER.	OFFICE MARK.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	Silver, N.S. Ditto, O.S., since 1720, Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Lion's head erased. Leopard's head crowned. Ditto.	Britannia. Lion passant. Ditto.	Annual letter.	Sovereign's head.	Initials (see preceding page).	City Arms: 3 castles. to circa 1725. circa 1725 to 1758. 1758 to 1778. from circa 1778.
BIRMINGHAM, since 1773.	Silver, O.S. Ditto, N.S. Gold. 1824—1844.	... ... As in London; but anchor instead of leopard's head.	Lion passant. Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	An anchor.
SHEFFIELD, since 1773.	Silver, O.S. Ditto, N.S.	... ...	Lion passant. Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	A crown.

N.B. As to Gold.—Since 1798 18-carat gold has been allowed; to be stamped with a crown and 18 for standard marks, the other marks as given above.

Since 1844 22-carat gold has borne a crown and 22 for standard marks, instead of the standard marks given above.

In 1854 3 lower standards of gold were authorised as follows:— { 15-carat, 12-carat, 9-carat } to bear the figures { 15 and ·625, 12 and ·5, 9 and ·375 } respectively, for standard marks; } together with date, maker's and town marks; and sovereign's head, if on articles liable to duty.

CHAPTER III

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

In Scotland attention was paid at an early period to the fineness of wrought gold and silver, and steps were taken by the Legislature to prevent frauds in the working of those metals.

In 1489 a statute of the second Parliament of James IV. enacted that every goldsmith should have an especial mark, sign, and token to be put to his work, and that a deacon of the craft of goldsmiths should examine the said work, and put his mark and sign upon the work as a token of its true assay.

The earliest marks, therefore, were the maker's and deacon's punches only, to which the mark of the town of Edinburgh was added in 1483.

The introduction of a variable date-letter seems nearly coincident with the granting of the charter of James VII., the first mention of it being in September, 1681, when a small black letter a was adopted as the letter for the ensuing year. It has been changed regularly ever since on the first hall-day in October.

We have now enumerated four of the marks to be found on plate assayed in Edinburgh—the maker's, the deacon's, the castle, and the date-letter. Two others have to be mentioned—one an alteration and the other an addition. In 1759 the deacon's mark was abolished, the standard

mark of a thistle being substituted for it; and in 1784, as in England, the Sovereign's head was ordained as a duty mark.

To sum up in chronological form, the Edinburgh marks are:

1. Maker's mark, from 1457.
2. Standard mark, being deacon's initials from 1457 to 1681; and assay-master's from 1681 to 1759, when the thistle was substituted for it.
3. The town mark of a castle, from 1483.
4. The date-letter from 1681-2.
5. The duty mark of the Sovereign's head, from 1784, as in England.

As so much of our means of dating old Scotch plate depends upon the deacon's mark, the first thing to do is to give a list of the deacons of the craft from early times down to the year 1681, when the deacon's initials ceased to be used as the standard mark; and after doing so, it will be as well to give a tabular view of some typical examples of Edinburgh marks from 1617 to 1778, in order that the character of Scotch hall-marking may be seen at a glance.

* List of Edinburgh Deacons.

1525. Adam Lies.	1554. Thomas Ewing.
1526. Thomas Rynd.	1556. Thomas Rynd.
1529. Michaell Gilbert.	1558. Michaell Gilbert.
1530. James Collie.	1561. Thomas Ewing.
1531. Allane Mossman.	1562. George Rind.
1532. John Lyle.	1563. James Collie.
1534. George Heriot.	1564. Do.
1535. Thomas Rynd.	1565-6-7. George Heriot.
1544. John Lyle.	1568. James Mosman.
1547. Archibald Maysonn.	1572. Adam Craig.
1548. John Gilbert.	1573. Do.
1550. John Lyle.	1574. David Denniston.
1551. Michaell Rynd.	1575. George Heriot.
1552. Thomas Ewing.	1577. William Colie.
1553. Do.	1578. Do.

* See "Old English Plate" (W. J. Cripps, C.B.)

EDINBURGH DEACONS

1579. Edward Hairt.
1580. Do.
1581. David Denneistoun.
1582. Edward Hairt.
1583. Thomas Annand.
1584. George Heriot.
1585. John Mosman.
1586. Ion Mosman.
1587. Adame Craige.
1588. Adame Craige.
1589. George Heriot, Sr.
1590. Do.
1591. William Colie.
1592. Do.
1593. Do.
1594. Do.
1595. Clauderone Beyeard.
1596. [David Heriot.]
1597. Daniell Claufuird.
1598. George Heriot.
1599. David Heriot.
1600. Do.
1601. George Foullis.
1602. Do.
1603. George Heriot.
1604. Robert Colie.
1605. George Foullis.
1606. Do.
1607. George Heriot.
1608. Robert Dennistoun.
1609. Do.
1610. George Foullis.
1611. David Palmer.
1612. Do.
1613. James Dennistoun.
1614. Do.
1615. George Crawfurd.
1616. Do.
1617. John Lindsay.
1618. Do.
1619. Jas. Dennistoun.
1620. Do.
1621. George Crawfurd.
1622. Do.
1623. Gilbert Kirkwoode.
1624. Do.
1625. Alex. Reid.
1626. Do.
1627. Adam Lamb.
1628. Do.
1629. Alex. Reid.
1630 Do.
1631. Jas. Dennistoun.
1632. Do.
1633. George Crawfurd.
1634. Do.
1635. Adam Lamb.
1636. Do.
1637. John Scott.
1638. Do.
1639. Adam Lamb.
1640. Thos. Cleghorn.
1641. Do.
1642. Jas. Dennistoun.
1643. Do.
1644. Adam Lamb.
1645. Do.
1646. John Scott.
1647. Do.
1648. George Cleghorn.
1649. Do.
1650. Jas. Fairbairn.
1651. Do.
1652. Do.
1653. Andrew Burnett [Burrell].
1654. Do.
1655. George Cleghorn.
1656. George Cleghorn.
1657. Jas. Fairbairn.
1658. Do.
1659. Andrew Burnett [Burrell].
1660. Do.
1661. Patrick Borthwick.
1662. Do.
1663. Edward Cleghorn.
1664. Do.
1665. Jas. Symontone.
1666. Do.
1667. Alex. Scott.
1668. Do.
1669. Alex. Reid.
1670. Do.
1671. Edward Cleghorn.
1672. Do.
1673. Thos. Cleghorn.
1674. Edward Cleghorn [Alex. Reid].
1675. W. Law.
1676. Do.
1677. Alex. Reid.
1678. Do.
1679. Edward Cleghorn.
1680. Do.
1681. Thos. Yourston.
1682. Do.

To illustrate the use of the deacon's mark in dating old Scotch plate, it is the proper place to turn here to our tabular view of marks on old plate. The sets of marks are numbered to correspond with the biographical notes which belong to and follow them. The maker's mark is as a rule found on the left of the Edinburgh mark, and the deacon's or assay-master's on the right of it.

1.—1617. Edinburgh City mace.

2.—1618. Fyvie com. cup.

3.—1633. Trinity College bread-plate.

4.—1642. Tolbooth Church com. cups, Edinburgh.

5.—1646. Newbattle com. cup.

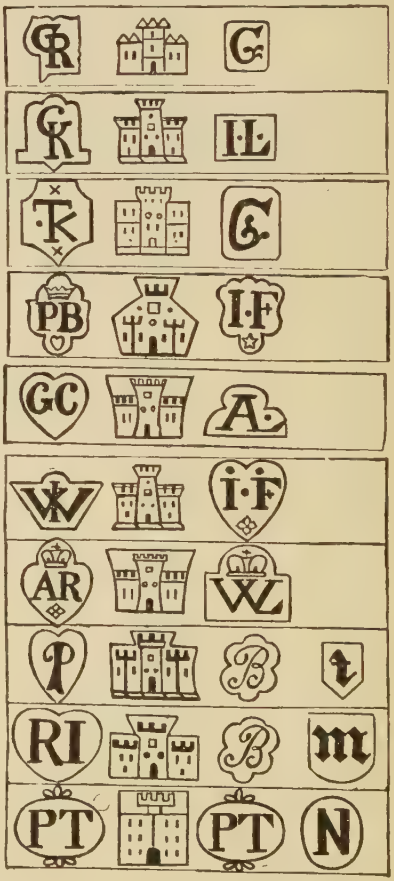
6.—1657. Dunbar com. cups.

7.—1677. Pittenweem com. cup.

8.—1686. Dunblane com. cups.

9.—1692. Culross com. cups, dated 1693.

10.—1717. Legerwood com. cups, dated 1717.



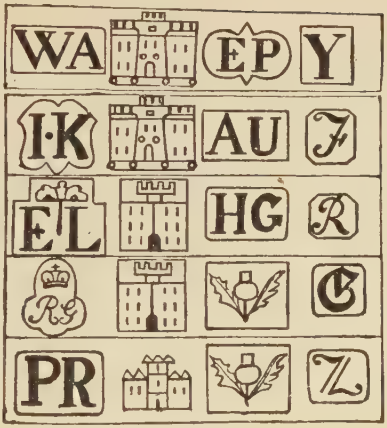
11.—1728. William Aytoun.

12.—1735. James Kerr.

13.—1746. Edward Lothian.

14.—1760. Robt. Gordon.

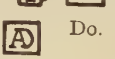
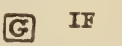
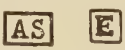
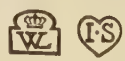
15.—1778. Patrick Robertson.



EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, prior to 1681.

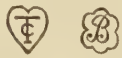
With Maker's and Deacon's Marks.

1561		Maker, Alex. Auchinleck. Deacon, Thos. Ewing. Mazer, dated 1567.—St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrew's.
1586?		Maker and Deacon, probably John Mosman. Com. cup, undated.—Rosneath.
1596-9?		[Maker, Hugh Lyndsay, adm 1587. Deacon, David Heriot, adm. 1592.]—Com. cup, undated. Currie.
c. 1610		Maker, Robt. Dennistoun [adm. 1597]. Deacon, illegible. The George Heriot Loving Cup, formed of a Nautilus shell.—The Heriot Trust, Edinburgh.
1617-8	GK	Maker, G. Kirkwoode, as in 1623-4. Deacon, John Lyndsay. Com. cups, undated.—Carstairs and Glencairn.
1619-20	GK	Maker as last. Deacon, James Dennistoun [adm. 1598]. Com. cup, undated.—Blantyre.
1623 4		Maker and Deacon, Gilbert Kirkwoode. Com. cups, undated. —Marnock and Beith.
1633		Maker, probably Thos. Cleghorn [adm. 1604]. Deacon, George Crawfurd. Com. cups, dated 1633.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
1638		[Maker, John Frazer, adm. 1624]. Deacon, John Scott. Com. cup, tazza form on baluster stem, given 1638 to Monifuth.—Messrs. G. Lambert, 1888.

1642-3		Maker, Nicol Trotter [adm. 1635]. Deacon, James Fairbairn. Com. cups, dated 1643.—Tolbooth Ch., Edinburgh.
Do.		Maker, John Scott. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1644.—Canongate Parish Ch., Edinburgh.
Do.?		Maker [Robert Gibson, adm. 1628]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, undated.—Dalkeith.
1645		Maker as in 1633. Deacon, Adam Lamb. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
1645		Maker [Andro Dennistoun, adm. 1636]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
1649		Maker, John Scott. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Com. cup on baluster stem, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
Do.		Maker, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Basin, dated 1649.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
1650		Maker, George Crawfurd. Deacon, James Fairbairn, as above in 1642-3. Com. cup, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
1653-4		Maker and Deacon, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Com. cup, undated.—Paisley.
1655-6		Maker, Peter Neilsone [adm. 1647]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Spoons.—Heirs of Thomas Maxwell.
1663-4?		Maker, Alex. Scott [adm. 1649]. Deacon, Edward Cleghorn [adm. 1649]. Com. cups, undated.—Linlithgow.
1667		Maker, W. Law. Deacon, James Symontone. Com. cup, dated 1667. Glencross. Also Com. cup, dated 1673.—Mid-Calder.
1670		Maker and Deacon, Alex. Reid. Com. cups, dated 1670.—North Berwick.
1680		Maker and Deacon, Edward Cleghorn. Com. cup, dated 1681.—Newbattle.

EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, from 1681.

With Maker's Marks and the Assay-master's Mark till its discontinuance in 1759.

1682		[Probably James Cockburn, adm. 1669.] Jug.—The late Lord Murray. Assay-master, John Borthwick, 1681-96.
Do.		Duddingston Church plate, dated 1682. [Rev. T. Burns reverses this mark and attributes it to E. Cleghorn.]

1682		Do.	[Andrew Law.] Baptismal basin.—Tron Church, Edinburgh.
Do.		Do.	Com. cups.—Culross. [Rev. T. Burns attributes these to W. Law.]
Do.		Do.	Com. cup.—Pittenweem.
1683		Do.	(Thos. Yourston.) Com. cup.—Peebles.
1685	. .	Do.	Jas. Cockburn, as in 1682. Communion cups, dated 1686.—Auchtermuchtie.
1689	. .	Do.	(Do.) Benholm Church plate, dated 1690.
1690		Do.	[Walter Scott, adm. 1686] Church-plate, dated 1689.—Temple Ch., Edinburgh.
1691		Do.	[John Lawe, adm. 1662.] Com. cup, gift of Hay.—Falkland.
1692		Do.	[James Sympsone, adm. 1687.] Church-plate, dated 1693.—Benholm.
1694		Do.	(Robert Ingles.) Church-plate, dated 1694.—Prestonkirk.
1695		Do.	(Thos. Cleghorn, adm. 1689.) Com. cups.—Prestonpans.
1698			[Thos. Ker, adm. 1694.] Trinity College Church plate, dated 1698. Also 1704 Com. cups, given 1705.—St. Michael's, Dumfries. Assay-master, James Penman, 1696—1708.
1701		Do.	[Geo. Scott, adm. 1697.] Communion cup, dated 1702.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
Do.		Do.	[J. Penman.] Com. plate, dated 1702.—Dunning, Perthshire.
Do.		Do.	(Thos. Cleghorn, as in 1695.) Dalmeny Church plate, presented by Lord Rosebery, 1702. Also 1703 Com. cups, dated 1703.—Mertoun Kirk, St. Boswell's.
1702		Do.	Com. cup, given 1702.—Pittenweem.
1703		Do.	Com. cup, given 1704.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
Do.	G	Do.	(Maker as in 1701.) New North Kirk Communion cup, dated 1704.
1704	AK	Do.	[Alex. Kincaid, adm. 1692.] Carmichael Church plate, dated 1705.
1705		Do.	[James Taitt, adm. 1704.] Rattray Church plate. Also 1731 Com. cups.—Crichton.
1707	R.I	Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Communion cup, Cromdale, Morayshire, given by Jean Houston, Lady Grant, 1708.

1707	WS	EP	(Maker as in 1690.) Communion cups, dated 1708.—Lady Yester's Ch., Edinburgh. Assay-master, Edward Penman, 1708-29.
Do.	MY	Do.	[Mungo Yourstone, adm. 1702.] Baptismal laver, dated 1708.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
1708	Do.	Do.	Eddleston Communion cups, dated 1709. Also 1714 Com. cups, dated 1714.—Maryton.
Do.	RK	Do.	[Robt. Ker, adm. 1705.] Com. cups.—Irongray.
1712	AF	Do.	[Alex. Forbes, adm. 1692.] Candlesticks.—Cluny.
1716	RI	Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Abbotshall (near Kirkaldy) Church plate, dated 1717.
1717	. . . . .		(Patrick Turnbull.) Legerwood Com. cups, dated 1717.
Do.	RI	EP	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Errol Church plate, dated 1718.
Do.	IS	Do.	[John Seatoune, adm. 1688.] Com. cups, dated 1719.—Corstorphine.
1718	RI	Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Galashiels Church plate, dated 1719.
1719	WG	Do.	[Wm. Ged, adm. 1706.] Punch bowl of the Royal Company of Archers, dated 1720.
1720	AS	Do.	[Alex. Simpson, adm. 1710.] Pencaitland Church plate, dated 1721.
1721	HB	Do.	[Harry Beatone, adm. 1704.] Kelso Church plate, presented by Christiana Kerr, "daur. of the Master of Chatto and widow of Frogden, 1722."
1722	CC	Do.	[Colin Campbell, adm. 1714.] Spoons.—Alexander Drysdale, Esq. Also 1723 Com. cups, dated 1723.—Dalziel.
Do.	CD	Do.	[Chas. Dickson, adm. 1719.] Com. cup, dated 1722.—Ayr.
1726	HB	Do.	[Qy. Harry Beatone.] Forteviot (Perth) Church plate, given 1727.
1727	PG	Do.	[Patrick Gream, adm. 1725.] Table-spoons.—Marquis of Breadalbane.
1728	AE	Do.	[Alexr. Edmonstoune, adm. 1721.] Com. cups, dated 1729.—Anstruther Easter.
1729	IK	AU	(James Kerr.) St. Ninian's Church plate. Also 1733 Com. cups, given 1734.—Auchinleck. Assay-master Archibald Ure, 1729-40.
1732	IM	Do.	[John Main, adm. 1729.] Kincardine Church plate, given 1733. Also 1733 Com. cup, dated 1734.—Panbride.
1733	WA	Do.	(Wm. Ayton.) Com. cup.—Kilrinney.

1735	I·K	Do.	(James Kerr, as in 1729.) Bowl on feet.—Castle Grant.
1736	Do.	Do.	(Do.) Set of salvers. Do.
Do.	HP	Do.	[Hugh Penman, adm. 1734.] Com. cups, dated 1737.—Kinross.
1741	WA	GED	(Maker as in 1733, Dougal Ged, Deacon 1740-1, acting as Assay-master). Com. cup, dated 1742.—Newburgh.
Do.	LO	Do.	[Maker, Laurence Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1742.—Alloa.
1742	RG	EL	[Maker, Robt. Gordon, adm. 1741.] Edw. Lothian, Deacon 1742-3, acting as Assay-master. Beakers, dated 1744.—Auldearn.
1743	EL	EL	[Maker, Edw. Lothian, and again as Deacon for Assay-master as above.] Com. cups dated 1744.—Kembach.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Com. cups dated 1744.—Kirkcudbright.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Silver club, dated 1744.—Edinburgh Golf Club.
1747	CL	HG	Guthrie Church plate, dated 1748. Assay-master, Hugh Gordon, 1744-59.
1749	K&D	Do.	[Ker and Dempster] Old Church, Edinburgh, Communion cups, dated 1750.
1751	CLARK	Do.	[John Clark, adm. 1751.] Forks. Noted by author.
Do.	EO	Do.	[Ebenezer Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Kettle and stand. Noted by author.
1752	GED	Do.	(Dougal Ged, adm. 1734.) Spoons.
1753	IG	Do.	[James Gillsland, adm. 1748.] Pepper-box.—Sir George Home, Bart. Also 1762 Com. cups, dated 1763.—Gordon.
1754	L&R	Do.	[Lothian and Robertson.] Lochgoilhead Church plate, given by Sir James Livingstone, of Glenterran, Bart., 1754.
1755	K&D	Do.	[Ker and Dempster.] Double-handled porringer.—Castle Grant.
1760	ALT		[Alexr. Aitcheson, adm. 1746.] Com. cup, dated 1761.—Langton.
1762	WD		[William Drummond, adm. 1760.] St. Cuthbert's Parish Chapel of Ease, Edinburgh, Communion plate, dated 1763.
1763	Do.		Do. Do. baptismal laver dated 1763.
1765	K & D		(Maker as in 1755.) Auchinleck Church plate, from Lady Auchinleck, "given by Lord Auchinleck, 1766."
1766	PR		(Patrick Robertson, adm. 1751.) Cake-basket.—Messrs. Mackay and Chisholm.
1770	Do.		Do. Spoons.—Capt. Gordon of Cluny.
1771	IAW		[James Walsh, adm. 1746.] Plain bowl. Castle Grant.

1776	WD	[William Davie, adm. 1740.] Oxnam Church plate, dated 1776.
1777	PR	(Patrick Robertson, as in 1766.) Mauchline Church plate, dated 1777.
1783	WD	(William Davie, as in 1776.) Cramond Church plate.
1784	JH	[James Hewitt, adm. 1760.] St. Andrew's (Edinburgh) Church plate
1785	FH	(Francis Howden.) Leecroft (Bridge of Allan) Church plate.
1788	PR	(Patrick Robertson, as in 1766.) Mauchline baptismal basin.
1789	Do.	(Do.) Pencaitland Church plate, given 1789.
1790	Do.	(Do.) Kippen Church plate, given 1790.
Do.	AG	[Alex. Gairdner, ent. 1754.] Carmylie Church plate, given 1791.
1791	WC PC	[William and Patrick Cunningham, adm. 1776.] Tolbooth Church baptismal basin, renewed 1792.
1795	WR	(William Robertson, adm. 1789.) Westerkirk Church plate.
1799	FH	(Francis Howden, as in 1785.) Kincardine Church plate, dated 1799.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

In *Glasgow* the old town mark was the arms, with the bell on one side of the tree, a letter G on the other; the fish's head is sometimes to the dexter, and sometimes to the sinister side, and has a ring in its mouth : of this mark we have above twenty examples between the years 1694 and 1766.

On early plate the town mark is on a small round punch, so small that it is often difficult to recognise the bearings at all. In most examples we have a date-letter, but it is impossible to place them in regular order, except for a very short period. It seems probable that the letters used at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the following century were of the same character as

those of the first two Edinburgh alphabets, and that the same letters stood for nearly the same years at both places. The letter S in various escutcheons which appears on several of the following examples in 1734, and later, and the letter O at c. 1770, seem not to have been date-letters. Mr. A. J. S. Brook suggests that S denotes "standard" quality.

Glasgow, 1697. [Robert Brook, 1673.] Church plate, dated 1697.—Hamilton.

Glasgow, 1701. Com. cups, formerly at Cardross.—Sudeley Castle.

Glasgow, 1703. Renfrew Church plate.

Glasgow, 1708. Greenock, West Church plate.

Glasgow, 1710. Com. cups, dated 1709.—Barony Church, Glasgow. Also at Kilmarnock, 1709.

Glasgow, 1727. [Johan Biltzing, adm. 1717.] Com. cups, dated 1727.—Dumbarton.

Glasgow, 1734. Com. cups, dated 1734. Barony Church, Glasgow.

Glasgow, 1752. Com cup, dated 1752.—Dalmellington. Also cups dated 1752.—Bothwell.

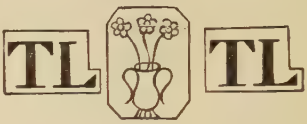
Glasgow. 1765. [Probably Bayne and Napier.] St. Quivox Church plate.—Ayr.

Glasgow, c. 1770. [Milne and Campbell.] Com. cups, undated.—Inverary.

In *Dundee* also the town mark was the arms, a pot of three growing lilies, of which we have only a few examples. The shape of the flowers is not always quite the same.

Dundee, 1652. Forgan Church plate, Fife [Qy. Robert Gairdyne.]

Dundee, 1665. Dundee parish church, alms-dish. Also St. Vigean's, Arbroath, dated 1667. [Thos. Lyndsay, 1662.]



At *Aberdeen* the town mark was a contraction BD or ABD. In the first Aberdeen mark given the WM stands for the maker's name, *Walter Melvil*; the XX may be the quality of the silver. *ABD* script letters were used about 1770-80.

Aberdeen, 1650. King's College mace. (Walter Melvil, Deacon, 1662.)

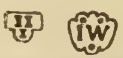
Aberdeen, 1666. Com. cup dated 1666; Ellon, Aberdeenshire. (George Walker, adm. 1685.)

Aberdeen 1680. Three medals.—Grammar School, Aberdeen. [Wm. Scott, adm. 1666.]

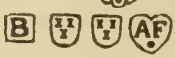
Aberdeen, 1685. Com. cup, Ellon, Aberdeenshire. (George Walker.)

Early in the eighteenth century some makers at Aberdeen used a shield with three small castles, not unlike the better-known Newcastle mark, instead of the letters ABD. Examples of this are the following:

1715. [John Walker, adm. 1713.] Com. cups, dated 1715.—Marykirk.



1731. [Alex. Forbes, adm. 1728.] Com. cup, dated 1731.—St. Fergus.



The mark of AF is also known with the three castles mark.

Later in the century the town mark in script letters is found; as for example at Dyce, in 1770 (ABD) [IW] the mark of James Wildgoose, adm. 1763; and at Birnie, in 1778, with [JL] the mark of James Law, adm. 1777.

Montrose. A mark formerly given as belonging either to Aberdeen or Montrose seems now to be fairly identified by Mr. Brook as that of William Lindsay of Montrose from 1671 to 1708. It is found as follows, and the hammer shows that he belonged to the Hammermen's Society.

Montrose, 1682. Fordown Church plate, Kincardineshire.

The *Inverness* town mark was, like that of Aberdeen, a contraction INS, but has no mark over these initials. A more modern maker's mark met with is that of *Charles Jamison*, who was in business there about the year 1810. Besides his initials there is an animal (very small) something like a dromedary, which happens to be the dexter supporter to the Inverness arms. The animal is found usually turned to the left, but sometimes to the right.

Inverness, 1810.—(Charles Jamison.)

Inverness. Soup ladle, late 18th cent. —Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.

Inverness. Tea-spoons.—Marquess of Breadalbane.

The *Perth* town mark was a spread eagle, sometimes single and sometimes double-headed,

part of the town arms, and was used along with the Edinburgh marks, as shown on the West Church communion plate. The double eagle with RK (Robert Kay) is found on spoons of more modern date; and this maker's mark is also found with a single-headed eagle on a plain rectangular stamp on spoons, the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane. It should be mentioned that the mark of a lamb and flag for Perth, with RG for maker's mark, occurs on the communion cups of Coupar Angus, which are dated 1687, and on an undated cup at Meigle, Perthshire. [Robert Gardiner, deacon for Edinburgh 1669, 1673, and 1674.]

Perth, 1771 The West Church, Perth.

The *St. Andrew's* town mark was a St. Andrew's cross, as shown on the parish church communion plate; the same marks occur on a silver dish, thought to be a salt-cellar, belonging to St. Mary's College there.

St. Andrew's, 1671. The parish church-plate, St. Andrew's. [Patrick Gairden.]

Canongate, Edinburgh. The mark, borne as is usual on Scottish provincial plate between the reduplicated maker's mark, is the Canongate crest.

Canongate Burgh, Edinburgh.

Mr. Brook gives some other examples, but

always with a stag's head not having a cross above it.

Banff. A small quantity of table plate seems to have been made here, of which the spoon cited is a good example. [Patrick Scott, c. 1710–31.]

Banff. Spoon, Hanoverian pattern. (Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.)

Elgin. A soup-ladle has been noted by W. J. Cripps, C.B., bearing the mark ELGIN with four other marks, viz. a castle with two towers (twice repeated); a standing figure with a staff, and the maker's initials CF. Mr. A. J. S. Brook reads these marks as the figure of St. Giles, the west front of Elgin Cathedral, and the maker's mark of Charles Fowler, 1790–1820.

Greenock. Mr. Brook attributes the small mark of an anchor often found on Scottish plate to Greenock.

UNCERTAIN SCOTTISH MARKS

Pair of beaker cups, given 1750.—Drainie by Elgin.

Com. cup, dated 1633.—Fintray, Aberdeenshire.

MODERN GLASGOW

Lastly, we come to the establishment of a new assay office in Glasgow by an Act of 1819 (59 Geo. III. c. 28). The distinguishing mark was to be the arms of the city of Glasgow—a tree, fish, and bell; and its date-letters, complete alphabets of twenty-six letters each, have been regularly changed. They are given in Appendix B.

A new alphabet of italic capitals commenced in 1897. The standard mark is the lion rampant: these three, together with the maker's mark and Sovereign's head, make up the set of marks used there.

Those readers who require still further information on the question of Scottish hall-marks cannot do better than refer to the large work of Rev. T. Burns on *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, Edinburgh, 1892.

TABLE OF MARKS USED IN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY.	MAKER	TOWN MARK.
EDINBURGH.	Silver, O.S.	Deacon's mark 1457 to 1759, then the thistle.	...	Annual letter from 1681.	Sovereign's head from 1784 to 1890.	Initials, sometimes in monogram, from 1457.	Castle from 1483.
	Ditto, N.S.	Ditto.	Britannia.				
GLASGOW from 1819.	Silver, O.S.	Lion rampant.	...	Do. from 1819.	Do. from 1819 to 1890.	Do. from 1819.	Tree, fish, and bell.
	Ditto, N.S.	Ditto.	Britannia.				

IRELAND

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin, incorporated by a charter from Charles I., dated 1638 (22 Dec. 13 Car. I.), has the entire regulation of

the goldsmiths' trade in Ireland. This appointed that no gold or silver of less fineness than the standard in England was to be wrought, and the "King's Majesty's stamp called the Harp crowned now appointed by his said Majesty" was not to be put on any silver below his Majesty's standard.

Date-letters have been used in Ireland from the time of the Charter of 1638, and as elsewhere have formed more or less regular alphabets, the course of which is, however, not always quite certain. Plate of about the middle of the eighteenth century is sometimes found bearing the other proper marks, but no date-letter at all.

The old English 𝔈 for 1680-1, for example, and the 𝔎 for 1693-4, leave us an interval of thirteen years, but only six letters to distribute over it. If these six letters succeeded each other in regular order, from 1680 to 1686, historical events might be left to account for the next few years. The charters of all Irish Corporations were annulled for a time in 1687, and little trade in silver or gold work could have been carried on in Ireland, between the landing of King James at Kinsale in 1689, and the Treaty of Limerick which was concluded in October 1691.

It must be confessed that it is less easy to account for a second gap between the years 1695 and 1709, and if the Dublin records are to be trusted, work seems to have been regularly carried on through the most troublous times. It is understood that the matter has attracted the attention of the Royal Irish Academy, and there is therefore reason to hope that some day an authoritative explanation of it will be furnished. The tables given may be depended on as nearly, if not quite

accurate; and all recent research, by fixing that the R of the alphabet which begins in 1678-9 must be certainly put at 1705-6, and the S which is the first letter which occurs in a shield with an escalloped top, at 1607-8, has gone to show that each letter probably stood for two consecutive years from 1695 to 1715. It may also have been so from 1680 to 1693, but hardly any hall-marked examples of plate are known for that stormy period.

An annual letter, therefore, with a harp crowned and the maker's mark, constitute the Dublin mark until 1730, when the figure of Britannia is added in an oval.

From the alphabetical tables a good deal of additional information may be obtained, if one or two leading facts be borne in mind. The harp crowned will be found of larger size, and on a punch adapted to the outline of the mark, until 1785; after which, and until 1792, it was smaller, and placed in a plain oval escutcheon, like the Hibernia which is to be looked for from the year 1730. The letters of the alphabet which commences in 1746 are to be distinguished from those of the next by their being somewhat bolder, and their shields larger and more angular at the bottom than those of the later alphabet, which last have the harp in an oval from the letter P of 1785-6 as remarked above, a second distinction. Both these hints are due to the observation of Mr. Waterhouse. From about 1792 to 1808, both the harp crowned and Hibernia were in square stamps with the corners slightly cut off, and from 1808 to the end of that alphabet they are in shaped shields like the date-letter.

A list of masters of the Goldsmiths' Company

of Dublin is here given, as some of their initials occur on pieces of plate.

1671. Thos. Rutter.
1672. John Dickson.
1673. Richard Lord, Assay Master before 1692.
1674. Paul Lovelace.
1675. Do.
1676. Abm. Voisin.
1677. James Cottingham.
1678. James Kelly, A. 1654.
1679. John Cope, d. bef. 1787.
1680. Gerrard Grace.
1681. Samuel Marsden.
1682. Abel Ram, Ald^{m}. Sir.
1683. Edward Harris.
1684. Capt. James Cottingham
1685. Do.
1686. Adam Soret.
1687. John Shelly, A. 1674.
1688. John Curhbert.*
1689. John Dickson.
1690. Wm. Drayton, A. 1676.
1691. Adam Soret.
1692. Th. Bolton, Assay Master 1692-97.
1693. John Phillips, A. 1666.
1694. Capt. Benj. Burton, A 1678.
1695. Do.
1696. Vincent Kidder, Assay Master 1697—1726.
1697. John Clifton.
1698. John Humphry.
1699. David King, A. 1681.
1700. W. Bingham, A. 1673.
1701. Joseph Walker, A. 1683.
1702. Robt. Rigmaiden.
1703. John Harris.
1704. James Welding, died.
1705. Robt. Smith.
1706 Edward Slicer.
1707. Do.
1708. Thos. Browne.
1709. Mortagh Dowling.
1710. Benj. Racine.
1711. Thos. Billing.
1712. Edw. Workman, A. 1693.
1713. W. Archdale, A. 1695. Assay Master 1736-51.
1714. John Hamilton.
1715. Erasmus Cope.
1716. John Pallet, A. 1695.
1717. John Sterne.
1718. Wm. Barry.
1719. Do.

1638	. . .	Communion flagon—Trinity College, Dublin.
1639		(Probably John Thornton.) Communion cup, dated 1639.—Fethard, Wexford.
1640	Do.	Paten, dated 1640.—Do.
Do.		(Probably William Cooke, master 1637.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1639-40.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin.
1641	Do.	(Do.)—Communion cup, given 1637.—Derry Cathedral.
1659		Communion cup, given 1659.—St. John's-in-the-Vale, Crosthwaite, Cumb. (Probably Joseph Stoker, master 1656.)
1663	Do.	Communion cup, dated 1665.—Corporation of Drogheda.
Do.	Do.	Communion cup and flagon, both dated 1667.—St. Peter's, Drogheda. Note.—A Communion plate, date 1669, *ex dono* Bellingham, at Trinity College, Dublin, is by this maker.
1676		(Samuel Marsden, master 1681.) Communion cup and paten, given 1676.—St. Michan, Dublin.

1679		Cups, dated 1674 (probably E. Swan) Sir J. K. James, Bart. Also flagon, dated 1677.—St. Werburgh, Dublin.
Do.		(The other initial indistinct, probably SM as in 1676.)—Casket of St. George's Guild, dated 1678.
1680		(Andrew Gregory, sworn 1673.) Tankards (see woodcut, Chap. x.).—Merchant Taylors' Co., London.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Small Communion cup, originally the property of a Dean of Cork.—Late Rev. H. H. Westmore.
Do.		(Probably John Phillips, master 1693.) Tankard-flagon, —St. John's, Limerick.
Do.		(Gerrard Grace.) Ch. flagon, H. E. Taylor, Esq., Whickham.
1684		(Probably John Humphry, master 1698.) Communion cup, called the new challess in 1686.—St. John's, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, given 1685.—St. Werburgh, Dublin.
Do.		Alms-dish, dated 1683 (Walter Lewis, A. 1666.)—Do.
Do.		"Doggett" paten, given 1693.—Do. (Probably John Cope, master 1679, or John Cuthbert, master 1688).
1693		(Thos. Bolton, Alderman of Dublin and Assay-Master 1692-97.) Cup, given 1696.—Mansion House, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Cup, *ex dono* Duncombe.—Trinity College, Dublin.
Do.		(Joseph Walker, master 1701.) Paten, dated 1693.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin. Also paten, given 1693.—St. Michan, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, dated 1696.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.		(Probably Alex Sinclare, warden 1699.) Piece of plate, dated Jan. 169⅘.—Abbey Leix. Also alms-dish, given 1694.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
1694		(David King, master 1699.) Flagon, dated 1698.—St. Michan's, Dublin.
1695	. . .	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Cup given 1696.—Mansion House, Dublin.
Do.	. . .	Flagon, dated 1700.—Trinity College, Dublin.
1697		Large monteith with arms and inscription.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co. (Rt. Smith, master 1705, or E. Slicer, master 1707.)
Do.	DK	(David King, master 1699.) Gadrooned salver from the same collection.—Do. The foot of this is by A.S.
1699 1700	Do.	(Do.) Mace, dated 1701, formerly belonging to the borough of Lifford.—Earl of Erne.
Do.	. . .	Paten, dated 1703.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
Do.		(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Flagon and paten, dated 1720.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
1701 1702	AS	(Alex Sinclare, as in 1693.) Tankard.—Noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

1705 1706	IW	(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.	DK	(David King, as in 1694.) Paten, undated.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Small salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs West and Co.
1706	H-M	(Hy. Mathews, warden 1711.) Paten, dated 1705.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
1707 1708	. . .	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Paten, dated 1707.—Staplestown, Carlow.
Do.	IW	(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Cup, dated 1709, *ex dono* Palliser.—Trinity College, Dublin.
Do.	DK	(David King, as in 1694.) Mace.—Corporation of Enniskillen.
Do.	. . .	Communion cup, dated Feb. 1703-4.—Cloyne Cathedral.
1709 1710	IW	(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Alms-dish.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
Do.	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.	. . .	(Thomas Bolton, as in 1693.) Flagon; legacy, dated 1712.—Cloyne Cathedral.
Do.	. . .	(Communion cup dated 1709.) St. Margaret's, Dromiskin.
Do.	PT Crown and Shaped Shield	(Probably Philip Tough, warden 1711.) Com. plate at St. Dogmaels, Pembroke.
Do.	DK	(David King, as in 1694.) Flagon, dated 1711.—St. Audoen's, Dublin.
1711 1712	Do.	(Do.) Communion cup, given 1713.—Killeshranda, Cavan.
Do.	. . .	Paten, dated 1712.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
1713 1714	. . .	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Fine fluted monteith.—Capt. M. Longfield.
1715	. . .	Communion plate, dated 1715.—Cashel Cathedral.
Do.	IW	(Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Paten, dated 1716.—St. Luke's, Dublin.
Do.	IC	Paten.—Daglingworth, Glouc. (Perhaps John Clifton, master 1697.)
1716	. . .	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Candlesticks with square bases, the corners cut off, winged busts on the stems.—Earl of Ilchester. Also two-handled cup. Col. Tremayne, Carclew.
Do.	EW	(Edward Workman, warden 1712.)—Flagon dated 1717.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin.
Do.	DK	(Probably another mark of David King.) Flagon, dated 1716.—Templeport, Cavan.
Do.	Do.	Flagon, dated 1716.—Killeshrandra, Cavan.
1718	. . .	(Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Mace.—Corporation of Dublin.
Do.	AS	(Probably Alex. Sinclare, as in 1693.) Plain salver on foot. Noted by West and Co.
Do.	PK	(Philip Kinnersley, master 1720.) Alms-dish, dated 1720.—Noted by Lambert and Co. [brokeshire.
1719	TW	Thos. Walker, as in 1726. Paten, Rhoscrowther, Pem-

1720		Fluted salver.—late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
Do.		Salver on feet, bearing Gore arms.—Lord Harlech.
Do.		Plain two-handled cup.—Capt. M. Longfield.
1724	RH	(As in 1720.) Coffee-pot.—Rev. F. Sutton,
1725		Two-handled cup and cover—late J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq.
Do.		(John Hamilton, master 1714.) Alms-dish, dated 1724.—St. Michan's, Dublin.
1726		(Perhaps Matthew Walker, master 1724.) Communion cup.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.		Plain salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co. (Probably Thomas Walker.)
1728		Mace, dated 1728.—Goldsmiths' Co., London.
1729		Plain bowl —Blair O. Cochrane, Esq.
1730	I·H	(I·H, as in 1725.) Plain bowl.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co.
1731	DK	(Crowned, as in 1716.) Small salver.—Marquis of Breadalbane.
1732	T·W	(As in 1726.) Flagon, dated 1731.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (Ant. Lefebure.)
1733	T·W	(As in 1726.) Two-handled cup.—late Lord Holmpatrick.
1734		Flagon, dated 1733.—St. Patrick's, Waterford.
Do.	I·W	Jug, won by "Smileing Bald," at Waterford Races.—Lord Harlech. (Probably John Wilme, master 1739.)
1735		Racing cup, dated 1734.—Earl of Enniskillen. (Eras. Cope, master 1722.)
1736	I·H	(As in 1725.) Large shaped salver and pair of small two-handled cups.—Sold at Christie & Manson's in 1875.
		Also cake-basket in imitation of wicker-work.—Capt. M. Longfield.
Do.		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(A. Brown)
Do.		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Robt. Hopkins, master 1760.)
Do.	WW	(As in 1728.) Gold snuff-box, presented with the freedom of Naas, 1737.—Earl of Shannon.
1738	DK	(Crowned, as in 1716.) Paten.—Llanelian-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire.
1739	FW	Communion cup, dated 1741.—Kildare Cathedral. (Fras. Williamson.)
1740		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Andrew Goodwin, master 1746.)
1743	I·H	(As in 1725.) Table-spoons.—Lord Amherst of Hackney.
1744	T·W	(As in 1726.) Do.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
1745		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

1747		Flagon.—St. Nicholas', Dublin. (Probably W. Wilson.)
1753		Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. — Col. Tremayne, Carclew. (Probably Isaac D'Olier, master 1752.)
c. 1755		Salvers and tankard.—Lord O'Neill. (Robt. Calderwood, master 1736.)
1755		(David Petre.) Fluted soup-ladle. — Col. Tremayne, Carclew.
1756		Spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
Do.		Table-spoons, feather-edged.—Late J. J. Lonsdale, Esq. (Probably John Sherwin, master 1769.)
1759		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1765		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1767		Dessert-spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
1769		Large circular salver.—Late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
Do.		John Karr.—Noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (A. 1751.)
1770		Two-handled cup.—J. Y. Burges, Esq. (Chas. Townshend.)
1776*		Snuff-box, presented with an address, 1778. — Earl of Shannon. (Perhaps John Keane, warden 1799.)
1778		In plain oblong (Michael Keating). Plain table-spoons with pointed handles.—Capt. M. Longfield.
Do.		In oval. Salad spoon and fork, feather-edged.—Do.
1782		As in 1776. Table-spoons with pointed handles, feather-edged.—Do.
1785		Sugar-basin, on three feet.—From the Staniforth Collection.
1789		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—Thos. Jones, master 1791.)
1794		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
1796		Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Richd. Williams, master 1785.)
1805		Cake-basket, repoussé and chased.—Late Rev. C. Daniel. (John Stoyte, master 1799.)
1807		Large gravy-spoon.—Messrs. Waterhouse. (John Pittar, master 1796.)
1811		(Le-Bas.) Teapot (also stamped with dealer's name WEST).—Late Rev. C. Daniel.
1815	Do.	(Do.) shaped salver, on feet.—Do.

* The date-letters F, H, and M of this alphabet, and no doubt others, have a small dot or pellet beneath them within the shield.

DUBLIN

TABLE OF DUBLIN MARKS SINCE 1638.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY. 1730—1890.	MAKER.
Silver, O.S.	Harp crowned. 17th cent. 18th cent. till 1785 1785-92. 1792 to 1808.	Annual letter.	Hibernia from 1730, and King's Head in addition from 1807. 1730 to 1792. 1792 to 1808.	Initials.
Gold, 22 c., till 1784.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

CORK

A Company of Goldsmiths existed also at Cork from 1656, and regularly elected its master and wardens each year for a long time onwards. Other trades are included in the guild. The Cork goldsmiths marked their plate with a galleon and a castle with a flagstaff on separate stamps, but they did not use a date-letter. Plate thus marked is found towards the end of the seventeenth century in and near the city of Cork. One Robert Goble was a very prominent member of the Company at that period. He was master in 1694 and 1695, and his mark RG appears on a mace dated 1696 in the South Kensington Museum (No. '69.31). The mark WB of one Walter Burnett, warden in 1694 and master in 1700, occurs on more than one example. A little later the word STERLING seems to have been used in conjunction with a maker's mark. It occurs thus on a flagon at Carrigaline, near Cork, and at other places in the South of Ireland.

CORK

It may be useful to add a list of the chief working goldsmiths of Cork from the incorporation of the guild in 1656.

1656. John Sharpe.
1667. Nicholas Gamble.
1673. James Ridge.
1674. Richard Smart.
1678. Samuel Pantaine.
1680. John Hawkins.
1690. George Robinson.
1691. John James.
1692. Kaleb Webb.
Do. Charles Morgan.
1693. Chas. Behegle.
1694. Robert Goble.
Do. Walter Burnett.
1702. Caleb Rathrum.
Do. George Brumly.
1706. John Hardinge.
1710. William Clarke.
1711. John Mawman.
1712. James Foulks.
1716. Wm. Martin.
1719. John Biss.
Do. Robert Goble, Jr.
1721. Wm. Newenham.
1723. Reuben Millerd.
George Hodder, living 1745.
Michael McDermott, living 1757.
Wm. Reynolds, living 1758.
Stephen Walsh, living 1761.
John Hillery, living 1762.
Carden Terry, living 1766.
Richard Walsh, living 1768.
John Nicholson, living 1770.
Carden Terry, Jr., adm. 1785.
John Williams, living 1795.
(These last two were partners), (1795—1810.)
Joseph Gibson, 1795.
John Tolekin, 1795.
Wm. Teulon, 1795.

Examples of Cork Plate.

Chalice, dated 1663.—Lismore Cathedral.

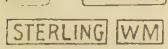
Communion-plate given 1670 and 1671.—Carrigaline, Cork.

(John James, Master 1692.) Plain tumbler cups.—Earl of Ilchester.

Chalice, dated 1694. — Inoshannon, Cork. Also paten, dated 1694.—Ballymodan, Bandon.

Small beaker, dated 1704.—Mrs. Percy Macquoid.

(William Clarke, Master in 1714.) Flagon.—Carrigaline, Cork.



(William Martin, Master 1720 and 1727.) Maces repaired 1738 by Martin.—Corporation of Cork.

(Michael McDermott, living 1757.) Plain double-handled loving cup.—Capt. M. Longfield.

(Stephen Walsh, living 1761.) Another smaller.—Do.

CHAPTER IV

DECORATIVE AND DOMESTIC PLATE

In a handbook of this description space does not permit the discussion of ecclesiastical plate,* so it is better to pass at once to those notices of secular and domestic plate, which are intended to form part of a practical guide to the plate-collector.

Owing to the destruction and waste occasioned by the Wars of the Roses, domestic plate of an earlier date than the reign of Henry VII. is as scarce as Pre-Reformation church-plate. The known examples may be almost reckoned on the fingers, and none of them are hall-marked except the Nettlecombe Chalice and Paten, and the Anathema Cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

It is, therefore, the plate of the century or more beginning with the reign of Henry VII., and ending with that of Queen Elizabeth, which furnishes the modern sideboard with its choicest specimens ; and rare as they are, the only wonder is that so many have been preserved, when we consider the events of subsequent times.

MAZERS

The Horn and the Bowl were the earliest forms of drinking vessel, and the bowl was doubtless the first form of domestic plate, the Cup, a later invention, being the same bowl but mounted on a

* Church-plate is fully dealt with in "Old English Plate," by W. J. Cripps.

stem or foot. Mazers were the best sort of wooden bowls, and valued for the beautiful wood of which they were made—the speckled and knotted portions of the maple tree. "Maserle" is the German word for maple wood or maple tree, and the origin of the term Mazer. As the knots would not be very thick, and therefore the bowls made of them were shallow, their depth was increased by mounting them with the high metal rim which is one of the characteristic features of mazers. This rim added to the value of the wood, and was

No. 1.—MAZER (15TH CENTURY).

frequently of silver or silver-gilt, bearing an inscription round it.

Their second characteristic feature, the boss, which is almost invariably found in the bottom of these vessels, is also simply accounted for. When the half of a calabash or gourd having a hard rind was employed as a drinking-cup the necessity would arise of covering with a plate

of metal the point where the fibres of such gourds were clustered in a knot.

The well-known specimen (No. 1) in the collection of the late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington, bears the legend:

In the name of the Tirnite
Fille the kup and drinke to me.

Amongst other mazers in the possession of All Souls' College, Oxford, York Minster, the Armourers and Ironmongers Companies is the beautiful specimen (No. 2). This is at Oriel College, Oxford, and said to have been given to the College by Bishop Carpenter, circa 1470. The mazer is of about the date of its gift to the College, and is somewhat larger than the smaller pair at All Souls', being as much as 8 in. across, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth. The inscription upon it is in Gothic characters:

Vir racione bibas non quod petit atra boluptas
Sic raro casta datur lis lingue suppeditatur.

[The mazer towards the end of the fifteenth century and early part of the sixteenth was sometimes mounted on to a truncated stem of silver, finishing in a plinth or foot with a crenellated cresting. There is one of these standing mazers belonging to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and called the "Foundress' Cup," and another at Caius College of similar make.]

THE SALT

We now come to what was the principal article of domestic plate in English houses of whatever degree. The massive salt-cellar, which adorned

No. 2.—MAZER (CIRCA 1470) AT ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

the centre of the table, served to indicate the importance of its owner, and to divide the lord and his nobler guests from the inferior guests and menials, who were entitled to places "below the salt" and at the lower ends of the tables only. It seems rather to have served this purpose than to hold salt for the meal, a supply of which was usually placed near each person's trencher in a smaller salt-cellar, called a "trencher" salt.

Omitting for the present the smaller trencher salts, there are four patterns of Old English salt-cellars, of which examples have come down to our time. First come the hour-glass salts of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., of which some five or six hall-marked specimens are known, besides one or two undated. The undated ones are the older, and they comprise some of the finest workmanship and great beauty. Two are at Oxford, Corpus Christi College and New College each boasting of one. The Corpus salt was given by the founder, Bishop Fox ; and bearing the letters R and E amongst the ornamentation, it seems safe to refer it to the period during which he held the see of Exeter, 1487 to 1492. The New College specimen (No. 3), given by Walter Hill, is dated 1493, and serves well as an illustration of these beautiful salts. [The existing cover given in other illustrations probably does not belong to the salt, so it is better to give the example without any cover.] A pair at Christ's College, Cambridge, part of the plate of the foundress, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, are a few years later in period. They are ornamented with a double rose in repoussé

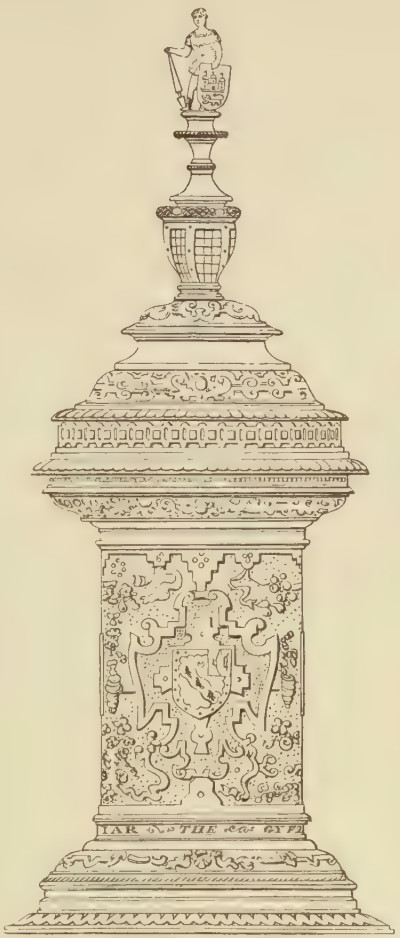
No. 3.—SALT, (1493) AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

[To face p. 76.

on the alternate lobes and Gothic work with pinnacles at the angles round the waist.

By the middle of the sixteenth century we come to the second type, cylindrical in shape, the finial to the cover generally taking the form of a small figure; the earliest of this class is at Corpus College, Oxford.

Later specimens of this fashion of salt are in the possession of the Goldsmiths' and the Armourers' Companies. These cylindrical salts occur oftener than the square ones. The example selected to represent them (No. 4) is one in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich, given by Peter Reade, who died in 1568. It was made in Norwich in the following year.



No. 4. CYLINDRICAL SALT (1569) IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION OF NORWICH.

The beautiful salt of the Vintners' Company, dated 1569, belongs to the square type of this order.

At the very end of the sixteenth century we find a circular bell-shaped salt, or spice-box, in three tiers or compartments, much in fashion, but only for a few years. They are no doubt the "Bell" salts of contemporary inventories; the two lower compartments form salt-cellars, and the upper one serves as a pepper-castor. The decoration always consists of a strapwork in low relief, intersected by guilloched bandings. The feet are invariably of the ball and claw type.

One of these salts of 1594, found at Stoke Prior, is now in the Kensington Museum; a pair, one of 1599 and the other of the following year, were in the possession of the late Sir G. Dasent. Another fine specimen is in the collection of Lord Swaythling. Their value is great, a fine specimen being worth over £1500.

[About 1625, in place of a close cover to the cylindrical salt, a shallow cupola was raised on scroll brackets surmounted by a spire resembling that found on "steeple cups" of the time; the surface of the cylinder and cover, like much plate of that period, was plain except for the introduction of an engraved coat of arms. No. 5 is an example of these salts, which were sometimes in two tiers, the upper compartment being probably used for pepper. The standing salt towards the end of the reign of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth, ceased to occupy the same important position as in former times, for as republican sentiments grew and spread, so the hard

No. 5.—STEEPLE SALT (1626), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[*To face p. 78.*

and fast lines of caste began to diminish, and the objects connected with their observance ceased to be in demand, therefore the form (No. 6), which carries us through the seventeenth century from 1638 to 1685, is practically the last standing salt of ceremony.]

The earlier salts were carefully covered to

No. 6.—OCTAGONAL SALT (1685) AT MERCERS' HALL, LONDON.

preserve the cleanliness of the salt, and perhaps to prevent the introduction of poison; in these later varieties the small projecting arms were for supporting a napkin, with which it now became usual to cover the salt-cellar with the same object.

"Trencher" salts are at first triangular or circular, with a depression in their upper surface.

[The specimen No. 7, measuring 1 inch in height and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is probably the earliest example known, being of the last year of Elizabeth and the first of James I. These little salts maintained the above proportions until the reign of William III., when their height was increased to about two inches, as in the specimen of 1690 (No. 8). No. 9 represents a cylindrical salt of Anne, and No. 10 the plain octagonal type of the first quarter of the eighteenth century.]

These, and such as these, obtained till the reign of George II., when a small circular salt standing upon three feet came in, such as No. 11, which gave way in its turn to the boat-shaped pattern, with pointed end, as in No. 12, sometimes terminating in handles, so common at the end of the eighteenth century, when everything was made oval that could by any possibility at all be got into that shape.

STONEWARE JUGS

There are few collectors who have not tried to secure for their cabinets one or more of the mottled stoneware jugs, with silver cover and neck-mounts, silver foot-band, and sometimes also with side straps, which were in vogue for the greater part of the sixteenth century. The jugs themselves were imported from Germany, probably from Cologne, and were mounted by the English silversmiths. The earliest notices of them occur about 1530 to 1540, and from that time to the end of the century they were common

TRENCHER SALTS.

No. 7.—(1603).

No. 8.—(1690).

No. 10.—(1715).

No. 9. —(1704).

No. 12.—(1790).

No. 11.—(1743).

[*To face p.* 80.

No. 13.—STONEWARE JUG (1574).

[To face p. 80.

enough ; they seem to have gone out of fashion at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for it would be difficult to find a single specimen with so late a hall-mark. As regards ornamentation they are all very much alike ; the well-known Elizabethan interlaced fillets, with running foliage, are often engraved around the neck-bands of the earlier specimens, whilst those later specimens are more often decorated with rather high repoussé work.

[An example is given of a mounted tiger-ware jug (No. 13) dated 1574. This shows Elizabethan engraving on the necking, repoussé work on the lid and foot, and cast terminal figures for the side strappings, the three methods of decoration employed at the time. The weight of the silver fittings, xiii oz. xvi dwts., is engraved underneath the foot.]

Jugs or "covered pots" of the same shape are found in silver sometimes, just as we shall see the cocoa-nut or the ostrich egg suggested shapes to the goldsmiths.

TANKARDS

[The idea of a covered drinking vessel with a handle takes another form in the shape of the tankard. The word seems first to occur in this sense about 1575, and from that time is constantly applied to the vessels that have since been known as tankards.] One of the earliest extant specimens of what we should now call a tankard is No. 14, and is preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is of the year 1571, and is elaborately ornamented with arabesque bands

of repoussé and engraved work, and three circular medallions with masks in high relief within laurel wreaths. [These early tankards were sometimes made of horn, mounted with covers, handles and bands of decorated silver as in No. 15. The lower portion of the horn no doubt originated the form of the first silver tankards, which preserved their early proportions until the beginning of the seventeenth century.]

[About 1580 the character of the decoration changed and consisted entirely of ornament in repoussé, distributed all over the surface of the tankard.] This elaborate repoussé work was continued, upon the taller upright, and straight-sided examples found in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; one of these belonging to the Corporation of Bristol, dated 1634, is given in No. 16.

[At this time the dome shape to the cover was abandoned, and a flat lid shaped like a cap was introduced. A little later all ornament on tankards was discarded, and a so-called petticoat of concave form, both on tall and short varieties, replaced the convex base of the previous century. No. 17 is an example of this kind, dated 1640. Although this tall plain shape was adopted for flagons in ecclesiastical use, it is constantly found employed for secular purposes, and in such instances specimens generally bear the arms and initials of the owner.]

[During the Protectorate this petticoat was abandoned, and the base of the tankard became perfectly plain, or surrounded by a simple moulding, the drum was wide in proportion to its depth and the cover nearly flat, with but one

No. 14.—TANKARD (1571), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

No. 15.—TANKARD WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS (1561), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[*To face p.* 82.

step-moulding; these plain flat-topped tankards

No. 16.—TANKARD (1634), THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF BRISTOL.

continued to be made until about 1715, but between 1675 and 1690 a surbase decoration of

upright acanthus in repoussé, as in No. 18, or the same pattern in applied ornament called card-cutting, was introduced. At other times the entire surface was covered with a pseudo-Chinese engraving representing figures and trees in outline.]

[During the reigns of William and Anne tankards were rather slighter in the drum, but remained plain. Very occasionally a narrow fillet was added round the plain surface about two inches from the bottom.]

[Flat-topped, straight-sided tankards went out of fashion about the year 1715, when a slightly dome-shaped cover, and later a swelling drum, became the fashion. These were sometimes decorated with repoussé ornament of the period; but it is wise for the collector to be sceptical with such specimens, the majority of them being but plain tankards, worked up in later times for the unwary purchaser.]

STANDING CUPS AND HANAPS.

An article of hardly less importance in mediæval times than the great salt-cellar, was the standing cup in which lord, abbot, or gentleman received his wine from the butler's hand after it had been duly "essayed."

Whilst simple "treen" cups were used by the lower classes, those which graced the tables of the high-born and wealthy were always of great magnificence and of costly material. The splendour of the cup marked the consequence of him who used it, as the standing salt did the

No. 17.—(1640), PROPERTY OF MRS. PERCY MACQUOID.

[*To face p.* 81.

No. 18.—TANKARD (1681), PROPERTY OF EDWARD DENT, ESQ.

[*To face p.* 84.

position of the lord of the feast; and if not of gold, silver, or silver-gilt, it was formed of some then rare material, such as the egg of the ostrich, the shell of the cocoanut, or, at least, of curiously mottled wood mounted on a foot and surrounded with bands of precious metal.

The word "hanap" was applied in mediæval days to these standing cups with covers, but only, as it would seem, to cups of some size and importance.

Turning now to standing cups as we find them, precedence must be given to those made of ostrich eggs and cocoa-nuts, mounted in silver, and having feet of the same metal. These were very popular in early times, and they are classed together because they are of similar size and shape, and their mounting is of the same character. Sometimes the cup itself was formed of silver or silver-gilt, shaped as an egg or nut, and in these cases it is difficult to say which of the two it is intended to represent.

Cocoanut cups of the fifteenth century are to be seen at Oriel and New Colleges, Oxford, the latter society owning two specimens. The great City Companies possess several: the Vintners, the Armourers, and the Ironmongers each possess examples of these cups.

[The example (No. 19) is in the possession of Caius College, Cambridge, and is of about the middle of the fifteenth century; on the flat part of the rim is pounced a very beautiful design of birds and scrolls of foliage; round the lower part of the stem is a landscape of similar workmanship. This decoration is not visible in the illustration.]

[These cocoanut cups continued to be made throughout the sixteenth century, and even during the seventeenth and eighteenth, mounted and strapped with silver ornamentation of the time. In Elizabethan times the surface of the nut was often elaborately carved with subjects or decoration in arabesque.] Ostrich-egg cups are not so common, perhaps because they were rather more easily broken. Exeter College, Oxford, possesses an egg cup of the first years of the seventeenth century, and the Earl Howe another of earlier date; the beautiful cup of this class belonging to Lord Swaythling is also well known.

Lastly, we come to standing cups made entirely of the precious metals themselves. The earliest specimen bearing a recognised English hall-mark, and therefore of an ascertained date, is no older than 1481. [This is the "Anathema" cup (No. 20), so called from the circumstance that the donor, Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, had engraved on its base the legend:

Qui alienaverit Anathema sit.

It is a plain expanded cup on a trumpet-shaped stem, the foot decorated with a riband scroll divided by roses, and a plain moulding; a similar moulding encircles the upper part of the stem, and above it are six hemispherical bosses. It is the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter at the lip being $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

The "Leigh" cup of the Mercers' Company (No. 21) is the second earliest of the hanaps

No. 19.—COCOA-NUT CUP (CIRCA 1460), AT CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

No. 20.—THE ANATHEMA CUP (1481), AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

[*To face p.* 86.

known to be hall-marked. It is of the year 1499, silver gilt, 16 inches high and 6½ inches in diameter. The pierced band of Gothic tracery with a cresting of Tudor flowers is repeated around the cover, and in the lozenge-shaped panels, into which the bowl of the cup is divided by the intersection of corded bands, are maidens' busts and flagons alternately. The coat-of-arms around the knop, and the lettered bands, are in enamel.

We now come to a typical specimen of Elizabethan art in the tall cup (No. 22), no less than 21¼ inches in height, which was given by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Not the less English because it reminds us of the fine Dutch and German hanaps of the same period, it is one of the finest of its class.

No. 22.—STANDING CUP (1569), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century another very distinctive

fashion prevailed, [and the cup (No. 23) belonging to Winchester College is an admirable illustration of it. The foot resembles those of earlier cups, but the stem is different, being formed as acanthus or other leaves, the upper part of it baluster-shaped and decorated with small female terminal figures in the shape of hippocampi. It forms a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster stems which are so often found in the seventeenth century.]

The bowl is as characteristic of its period as this stem, this pointed shape being general for a time; and the covers of all these cups are surmounted by three brackets bearing a triangular spire of pierced work ending in a finial as shown in the illustration. The Carpenters', Armourers', and Vintners' Companies possess specimens of these so-called steeple cups, one of them being so late in date as 1631, but few known examples are so happy in their proportions and preservation as No. 23.

To these succeeded a much less artistic form of cup, which held its own, however, much longer, being found from about 1631 to 1694, the dates of the earliest and latest of them that have been noted. In the general run of the examples known of this pattern of cup the stems are plain balusters. The bowls of a great many of them are covered with granulated ornament, or sometimes show a matted surface, and are of the same shape, whilst a few are repoussé and chased with a band of upright acanthus foliage round the lower part, [as in No. 24, which is 24 inches in height and of the date 1680.]

Most of the City Companies, the Trinity

No. 23.—STEEPLE CUP (1615), AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

No. 24.—STANDING CUP (1680), AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

[*To face p.* 88.

House, and the Inns of Court are supplied with one or more of these favourite loving cups, which were made in great numbers for more than half a century. [But at the close of the seventeenth century the tall standing cup disappeared, and its

No. 24A.—TWO-HANDLED CUP AND COVER (1739), BY PAUL LAMERIE, AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON.

place was taken by the two-handled cups with covers on a short base, that are practically an evolution from the porringer.] These vase-shaped cups are of every size and degree of finish, from those of simplest workmanship up to the beautiful

specimen by the master hand of Paul Lamerie (No. 24A), in the possession of the Goldsmiths' Company.

No. 25.—CUP (1795), AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, LONDON.

No. 25 represents the last phase of the standing cup, and is the property of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

No. 26.—TAZZA-CUP (1500), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[*To face p.* 90.

Smaller Cups

Including Wine Cups, Beakers, Porringers, and Tumblers

Side by side with the standing cups, which were often more fitted for decorating the cupboard than for use except on state occasions, and bearing the same relation to them that the trencher-salt did to the standing salt-cellar, are found a number of smaller cups and basins adapted for everyday requirements. A short chronological notice of their forms will perhaps be of more practical use to the collector than the preceding section; for whilst standing cups are seldom for sale, and when they are, command prices that are beyond the reach of any but the very wealthy, good specimens of smaller drinking-cups are more easy of acquisition.

[The very early tazza cup (No. 26) with a hall mark of 1500 from the collection of Lord Swaythling, although hardly easy of acquisition, certainly heads the class of tazze and other small wine cups. The bowl is encircled with the inscription "Soli Deo Honor et Gloria"; beneath this, on the sharp curve of its base, the long hammer markings are so individual in touch that they almost form a decoration. The metal is exceedingly thick, and the original gilding is in good condition.]

[About 1580 these tazze cups are found with shallow hemispherical bowls with or without an engraved decoration, the stem being of baluster form, and the foot somewhat flattened. No. 27 is a beautiful example of these. As an inscription,

MARIA · CORBETT · RN · BAPTIZATUS · FUIT · ULTIMO · JANUARII · 1587, runs inside the rim, it might be inferred, that a cup of this description was used by the lady of the house. The beautiful line decoration distributed over the surface of the cup is typical of its period. The Hall mark, 1587, corresponds with the inscription.]

[Another variety of small wine cup is seen in No. 28, dated 1609, where the bowl is of the pointed bell shape fashionable during the first part of the seventeenth century, the decoration consisting of engraving and an almost flat repoussé, the slight character of the baluster stem being still maintained.]

[In the last development of these small wine cups the V-shaped bowl is slightly squarer at the base and the baluster-stem is less delicate than in the preceding specimens. A great many of these plain V-shaped wine cups, both large and small, were made as late as 1660, but after the Restoration their place was taken by wine glasses, which were then becoming popular and less expensive.]

BEAKERS

[Beakers were of early origin, the Old English word "biker" being derived from the Greek Βῖκος, and are best described as tumbler-shaped vessels, the form no doubt being suggested by the open end of a drinking-horn, cut, as in the case of the tankard, so that it could be fitted with an end of horn or metal and decorated with silver mountings. In time the horn was discarded, and the cup was made entirely of metal, a cover or "spare piece" being added. No. 29 is an early example belonging to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The date

No. 27.—TAZZA-CUP (1587), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[*To face p.* 92.

No. 28.—SMALL WINE CUP (1609), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

No. 29.—BEAKER (CIRCA 1400), AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

[*To face p.* 92.

assigned to this piece is the middle of the fourteenth century, but it is probably some fifty years later. Evolution from the horn is clearly marked in the concave sides, which are plain, except for a slightly enriched moulding repeated at the lip and base ; the cover is castellated and surmounted by a finial, which originally contained a jewel ; inside, on the bottom of the cup, is a device in translucent enamel representing the college arms.]

[After the middle of the sixteenth century the beaker is found taller and straighter in shape, slightly spreading at the lip and base, the upper portion engraved with arabesques of flowers within strapwork bands, and the foot composed of simple fillets above an ovolo moulding ; No. 30 is one of a set of four formerly belonging to the Dutch Huguenot Church at Norwich and bearing the Norwich mark of about 1580. This specimen is the representative form of domestic beaker of that time, the shape continuing with similar decoration until about 1630, when the proportions became wider and shorter, the engraving less important, and the base a simple reeded moulding. After 1670 beakers once more became tall, but not so narrow as those of Tudor and Jacobean times, and were generally covered with a large floral design in repoussé found upon so much Charles II. plate.]

[During the reign of Charles I. small beakers were introduced about four inches in height, plain, but with an engraved band beneath the lip. This decoration was replaced in the succeeding reign by a broad band of floral repoussé work, such as No. 31, and this in turn was

discarded for the familiar spiral gadrooning found on porringers in the reigns of William III. and Anne. No. 32 is a well-preserved specimen by William Gamble, dated 1699. Small English beakers of this class are rare; for being too insignificant for decoration, they were melted down when superseded by glasses.]

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

[Caudle-cups and porringers are practically the same class of vessel; they were introduced early

No. 33.—CAUDLE-CUP (1657), AT CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON.

in the seventeenth century for the possets and hot drinks so much in vogue at the time. The earliest are gourd-shaped, narrowing towards the neck, to which are attached two thick ring handles.] Specimens of these caudle-cups are to be found at Oxford, where they doubtless were used in college-halls as beer mugs. Lincoln's Inn, the Mercers' and Clothworkers' Halls possess ex-

(No. 30.—BEAKER CIRCA 1580), NORWICH HALL-MARK, PROPERTY OF W. MINET, ESQ.

[*To face p.* 94.

No. 31.—BEAKER (1679).

No. 32.—BEAKER (1699).

[*To face p.* 94.

amples of this rare form of plate, and No. 33, dated 1657, one from a set of three, belongs to the latter City Company.

[In Cromwellian times a cover and sometimes a salver was added to these vessels, which became wider in form, the lower half of the bowl being decorated in line and upright flowers in low relief, such as No. 34; this specimen has unfortunately

No. 36.—CAUDLE-CUP (1670), THE PROPERTY OF EARL BATHURST.

lost its cover. Other porringers at this period are found of octagonal form, the surface remaining plain. No. 35, twelve-sided in shape (dated 1649, the year of Charles I.'s execution), is a good example of this variety.]

[After the Restoration ornamental relief on the lower portion of the bowl became higher and the forms more realistic, the detail usually consisting of lions, unicorns, and other beasts and birds,

gambolling amidst impossible bossed-out flowers and vegetation.]

[No. 36 represents one of these without its dish or salver. The cover in some early specimens of this latter style forms a cup, fitting over the rim of the porringer with a truncated foot in place of the usual knop or finial. These porringers in high repoussé work continued until about 1670, when the sides became straight, necessitating a severer style of decoration, which took shape in a surbase of upright acanthus, repoussé, or of plain applied "card-cutting." This pattern in repoussé is shown in No. 37.]

[No. 38, dated 1676, is an example of the acanthus decoration in applied "card-cutting," with the rare addition of three scrolled feet to the cover, enabling it to be used as a stand to the porringer.] A similar specimen of 1681 sold for £562 in February 1903.

[The acanthus found on standing cups, tankards and porringers was a short-lived decoration that appeared on English plate, lasting only from 1675 to 1690.]

Another well-known but a short-lived fashion covered everything with Chinese figures and plants in engraved work. A vast quantity of plate was decorated in this way in the years 1682, 1683, and 1684, and a few pieces are found up to about 1690, but not much later.

This Chinese and acanthus decoration on porringers was discarded towards the end of William III.'s reign for the well-known fluted gadrooning of Anne, about which it is only necessary to say that, having much attracted the attention of collectors, imitations of them

No. 34.—PORRINGER (1657), PROPERTY OF MRS. GERVOISE.

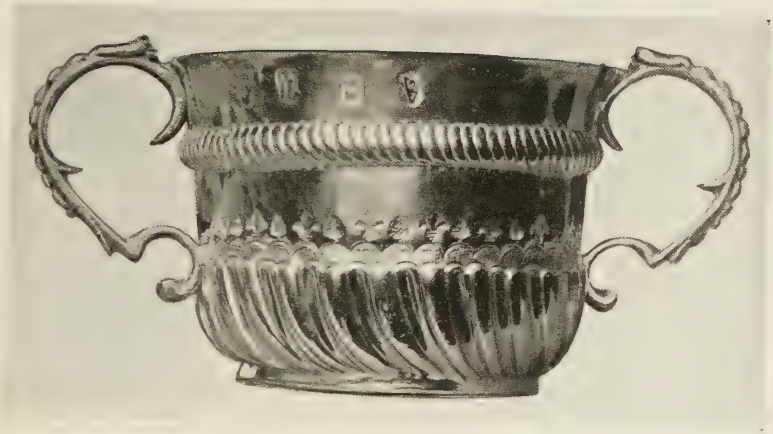
No. 35.—TWELVE-SIDED PORRINGER (1649), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[*To face p.* 96.

No. 37.—PORRINGER (1680).

No. 38.—PORRINGER (1070).

[*To face p.* 96.



No. 39. —SMALL PORRINGER (1697).

No. 40.—SMALL PORRINGER, DUBLIN (1715).

[*To face p.* 96.

No. 41.—POSSET CUP (1655), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[*To face p.* 96.

have been manufactured by the cart-load. These modern copies would very often be detected by an assay, for they are all marked as made of the Britannia standard of silver, and many of them if tested would no doubt prove to be of silver of lower quality. Their period almost exactly coincides with the first quarter of the eighteenth century; [these were generally without covers, and at times of very small size. No. 39 and No. 40 are well-finished representatives of this class, which were used as small wine-cups. After the first quarter of the eighteenth century porringers gradually ceased to be made, and plain two-handled cups on the lines of No. 40, but with a higher foot and tankard handles, took their place.]

[It is unnecessary to state that during the time that porringers were in fashion plain examples of this form of plate were in general use.]

[Another form of porringer was a straight-sided vessel of tankard form, with two handles and a loose cover. These for want of a better name may be called posset cups, and came into use about 1640; they are by no means common, and their manufacture ceased about 1680. In No. 41, of Cromwellian times, the decoration of the drum consists of an engraved coat-of-arms on a matted ground, the handles being of exceptionally fine workmanship; the base is of the petticoat form found on contemporary tankards, and the cover is very flat and plain.]

Tumblers.—These useful articles have been rather pushed out of their place in the chapter by the necessity of classing together porringers and caudle-cups; for they are decidedly more ancient

than the later class of porringers. They are so called because they will not lie on their side, but will only rest on the bottom, tumbling or rolling from side to side like a tumbler, till they steady themselves in an upright position. They are invariably made perfectly plain.

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

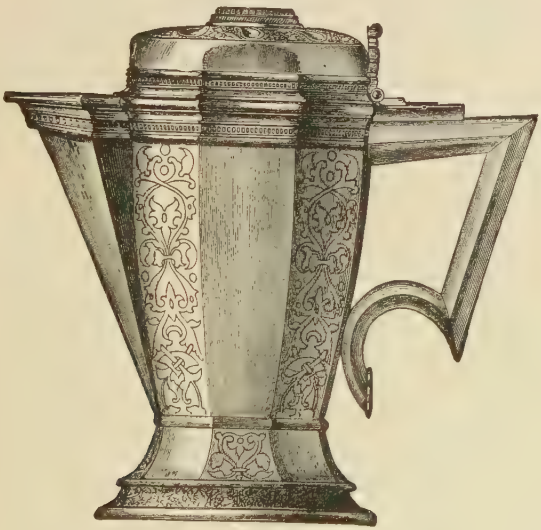
These occur in every old will and inventory of any importance, and being articles in daily use at

No. 42.—SALVER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

every table, must have been very common indeed, making up as they did for the want of any such utensil as the modern fork.

Ewers and basins were accordingly handed before and after every meal, and after every course, the hands being held over the basin whilst water, hot, cold, or scented, was poured over them from the ewer by the server.

Amongst the earliest specimens are the silver-gilt ewer and salver engraved with foliated arab-



No. 43.—Ewer (1545), at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

esques, which were the gift of Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1570. They bear the hall-mark of 1545. Of these the engravings (Nos. 42 and 43) give a good idea, showing the arabesques which were the usual decoration of the later Henry VIII. period.

[At the commencement of Elizabeth's reign the

shape of the ewer changed; the body became cylindrical, mounted upon a short stem, and the bowed handle adopted at this date for tankards and jugs was introduced. No. 44, dated 1562, from the Winchester College plate, is a fine parcel-gilt example of an early Elizabethan rose-water ewer and salver. It should be noticed that all traces of Gothic design, except in the spout, have disappeared from the ewer, whilst the motive of the salver remains much the same. The border of this is engraved with panels of strapwork enclosing the inscription in Lombardic letters, "Radolphus Henslow K^{t} A° D^{ni} 1563 cui Deus retribuat in ill. die hanc pelvim cum gutturnio de novo fecit." The centre is composed of one boss raised on another, enclosing the Wykeham arms enamelled in their tinctures; round the lower boss runs the legend, "Maners Maket Man quothe Wyllyam Wykeham."]

[Towards the end of this reign the ewer took a distinctly vase-shaped form,] and together with the salver is ornamented with beautiful strapwork interlaced and enclosing boldly treated flowers or marine monsters.

Of this fashion is the salver of 1595, with a ewer to match of 1617, which are the oldest specimens of English silver work in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.

Such examples are found down to the end of the reign of Charles I., after which a plainer fashion prevails, the salver being quite unornamented, and the ewers somewhat rude cup-shaped jugs, with or without stems, and with a plain handle. With the accession of James II. came in the well-known helmet-shaped patterns which

No. 44.—(1562), SALVER AND EWER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

[*To face p.* 100.

afterwards became very usual, and lasted till about 1720.

[After the middle of the seventeenth century a salver or waiter in some cases accompanied the porringers. These were ornamented with a broad border of repoussé ornament, or Chinese engraving, and mounted upon a trumpet stem which, grasped by the hand of the servant, preserved the balance of the object it supported and concealed his hand. During the reigns of William and Anne these were made in large quantities, plain save for a finely engraved coat of arms in the centre and a gadrooned edge: this trumpet stem should always bear a portion of the hall-mark as well as the full mark on the dish; and it may here be mentioned that all important portions of a piece of plate, that can be separated, should bear at any rate some part of the hall-mark.]

In the reign of George I., chasing is found, the edges of the salvers being both chased and shaped, the salvers themselves standing on three, or sometimes four, small feet. Some are both engraved and chased. The plainer salvers of this date have often a concave border.

The ordinary salver during the middle of the eighteenth century was circular in shape, with a waved and moulded edge called a ribbon border.

This style of ornament was succeeded by the beaded edges of the time of George III., and circular or shaped salvers were replaced by the plain oval trays, having handles at the ends, which are then found almost to the exclusion of any other patterns.

SPOONS

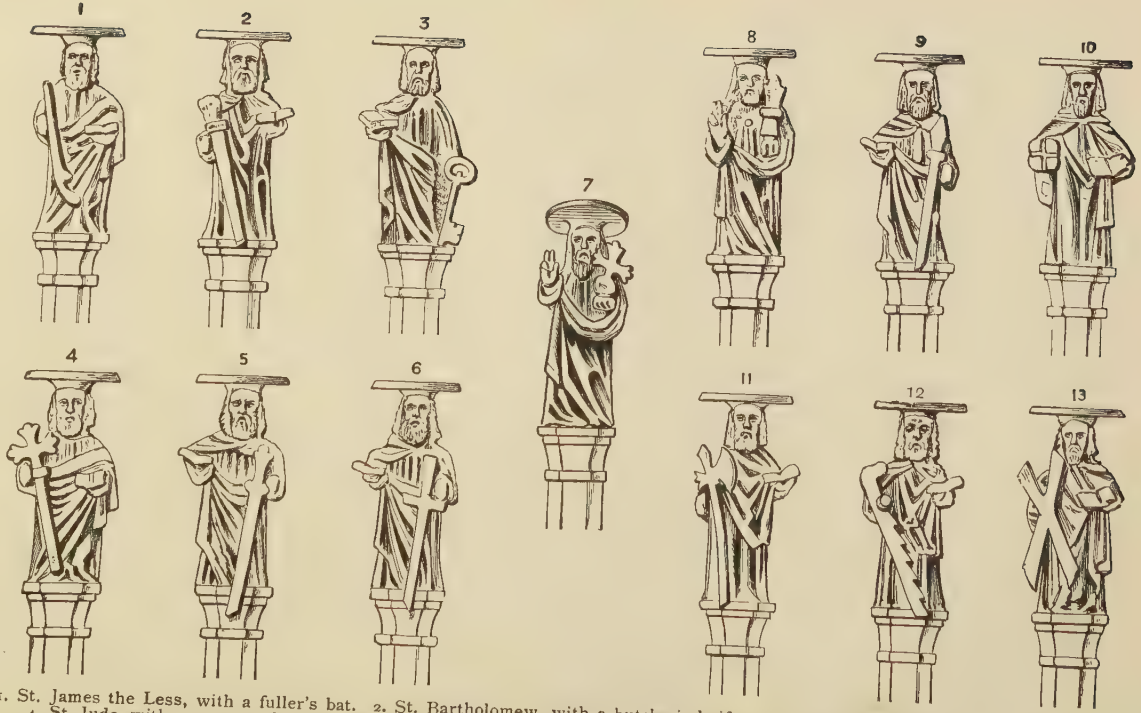
[No exact age can be assigned to the spoon, but the earliest examples that have come down to us are Egyptian of the XVIIIth dynasty, about 1500 B.C. ; these are of wood or ivory, and sometimes of fine design.]

[In Roman, Byzantine, and Gothic spoons, the bowl is on a much lower level than the handle ; by the fifteenth century this difference of levels is less apparent, but the bowl still remains well below the handle, and continues so for many years. The handles of English spoons in Gothic times were quadrilateral, the tops terminating in some ornament—an acorn, a pine cone, a diamond-shaped knop, a lion sejant, human heads or whole figures such as the apostles—and finally, about 1530, in a flat-headed ornament known as the "seal top." From about 1550 and a hundred years onward this seal-topped stem with its egg-shaped bowl was the usual form of spoon, isolated examples being found as late as 1679. The original shape of the seal was hexagonal, not unlike the capital of a Gothic column, the neckings or mouldings supporting it being of the same character. Early in Elizabeth's reign this seal became rounder, supported by a little flattened ball divided into sections, which, towards the end of the century, was supported by a vase or baluster-like shape, decorated with acanthus in low relief. This form of heading, growing larger and coarser, continued as a fashion until after the Restoration. Spoons called "slip-topped" originated in the second half of the sixteenth

century. The apostle or figure was removed in order to meet the ultra-rigorous ideas of the new Protestant religion, and the stem was cut to an oblique finish ; others were then made to match these, and so a fashion was created that was revived later by the Puritans. On these spoons the date-letter, or the owner's initials, are often marked close to the slipped end, perhaps to prevent it being shortened. Stump-topped spoons resemble these, and are still ruder in shape, the shaft being round and finishing in a blunt end.]

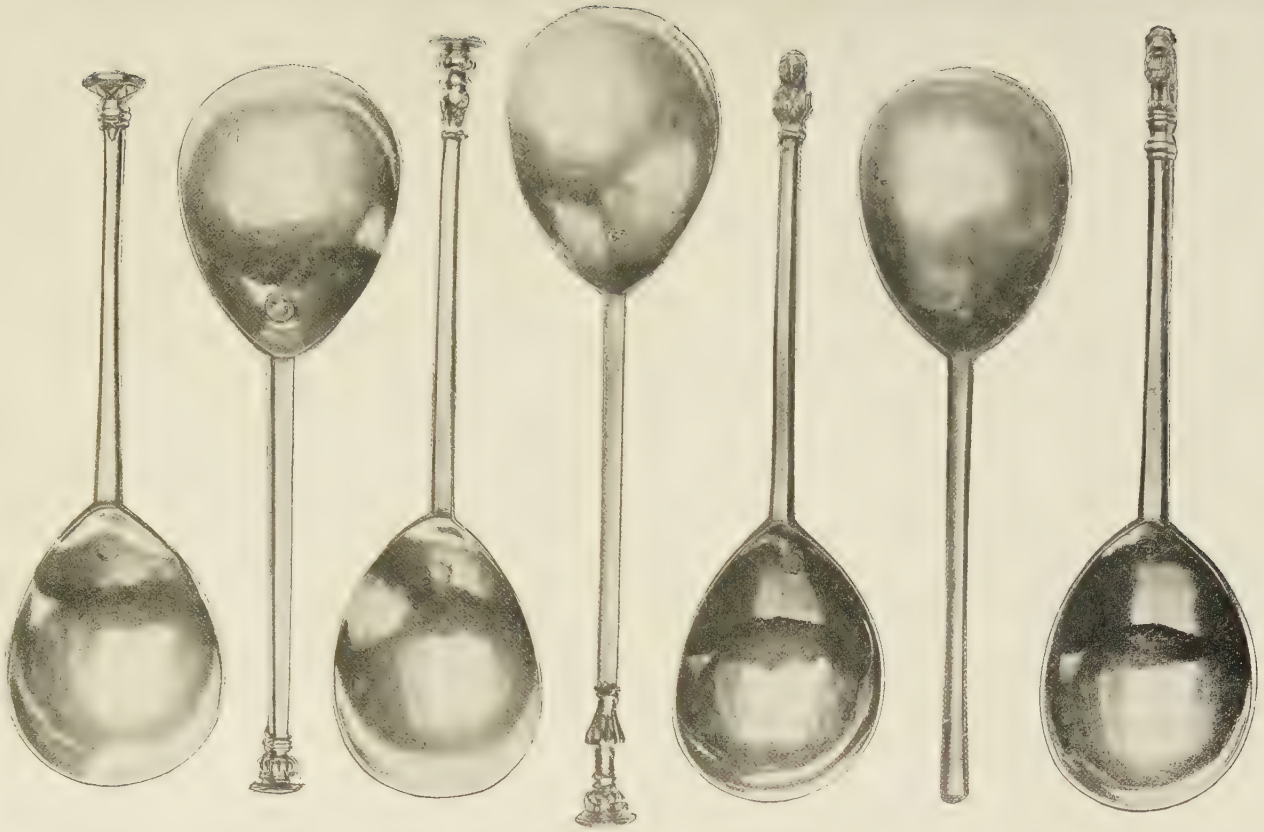
Apostle spoons are too well known to need description. These were made in sets of thirteen, and when complete with their "Master" spoon are very rare: in many instances they were made singly, and formed a favourite christening gift, the spoon bearing the child's patron saint. Of the various sets in existence there are but four generally known that are complete: one of them is in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and consists of thirteen spoons, one of which is supposed to represent St. Paul. They are of the year 1566-7, with the exception of the St. Paul spoon, which is of the year 1515-16. In the second set, presented to the Goldsmiths' Company by Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., Matthias takes the place of Judas Iscariot. These spoons are all of one year, 1626, and by the same maker. The third was sold at Christie's Sale Rooms in 1901 for £1,060. Since then the fourth set of thirteen was sold at Christie's in 1903 for £4,900.

The set of 1626, No. 45, has been selected for illustration, owing to the presence of the



1. St. James the Less, with a fuller's bat. 2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife. 3. St. Peter, with a key, sometimes a fish. 4. St. Jude, with a cross, a club, or a carpenter's square. 5. St. James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and a gourd, bottle or scrip, and sometimes a hat with escallop shell. 6. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes with a cross in the T; in other cases a double cross, or a small cross in his hand, or a basket of fish. 7. The Saviour, or "Master," with an orb and cross. 8. St. John, with a cup (the cup of sorrow). 9. St. Thomas, with a spear; sometimes he bears a builder's rule. 10. St. Matthew, with a wallet, sometimes an axe and spear. 11. St. Matthias, with an axe or halberd. 12. St. Simon Zelotes, with a long saw. 13. St. Andrew, with a saltire cross.

No. 45.—SET OF THIRTEEN APOSTLES' SPOONS (1626).



(A) 1528. (B) 1560. (C) 1600. (D) 1625. (E) 1565. (F) 1650. (G) 1543.

No. 46.—SEAL-TOPPED, MAIDEN-HEADED AND LION-TOPPED SPOONS.

[*To face p.* 104.

rare "Master" spoon, and the fact of the whole being made by one maker at the same time.

The first mention of maidenheaded spoons occurs in a will of 1446. These are so called in a Bristol Orphan Book will of 1493, and were common during the sixteenth century. The tops were ornamented with the bust of a maiden, the stem and bowl being fashioned like all other spoons of their period.

Besides "maidenheads," "apostles," "acorns," "fir-cones," and "spear-heads," spoons are frequently found with lions sejant for knops. These were made all through the sixteenth century, and [during the seventeenth up till 1660, at about which date the form of the spoon underwent a distinct change.]

[No. 46 shows a series of Tudor and Jacobean spoons; (A), dated 1528, now the property of Mr. J. A. Holms, and the Pudsey spoon are the two earliest seal-top spoons known. The seal and its support are Gothic and hexagonal, and the V-shaped socket by which it is inserted into the stem, very clearly pronounced, as in all these spoons. The ornament forming the top was cast; it was therefore affixed by a plain spliced joint, or else by a V-shaped socket into the handle, which was hammered with the bowl out of one piece of silver: it is wise in buying this class of spoon to look for evidence of such insertion. In B, of 1560, the support of the seal is no longer a Gothic capital, but the melon-shaped vase of the Renaissance. The shorter bowl, and the alteration in the seal, now round, are distinctly visible. C, of 1600, and D, of 1625,

show the further development of the seal top. After this the support goes on becoming more elongated and more ornate in design till the type ceases.]

[The other examples are a maidenheaded spoon (E) of 1565, the bust clothed in a calyx of fleurs de luce, (F) a slip-top of Cromwell, and (G) a late lion sejant of Henry VIII., 1543.]

[During the Protectorate a distinct change took place in the whole form of the spoon. The handle was broader and flatter, the added finial was omitted, and the bowl became oval. With the Restoration a novelty was introduced from Holland or France, in which the handle was quite flat, broadening out at the top, and cleft into three divisions. The bowl of these spoons is level with the stem, strengthened at its juncture by a pointed prolongation termed a rat-tail. Sometimes this rat-tail was decorated with a beading, the rest of the bowl remaining plain; later specimens are found with a die-stamped or engraved pattern on the back of the bowl and front of the handle. These flat-handled spoons continued with variations into Anne's reign, the clefts at the top being gradually omitted, and the bowl becoming deeper and longer. About 1710 the top of the handle became round, and a strong rib running down its face was a characteristic feature for twenty years or more; finally the rat-tail degenerated into a sort of tongue, the bowl became more pointed, and the rib down the stem disappeared. In A, No. 47, can be seen the rudimentary idea of the flat-handled spoon that succeeded the seal-top; it is a Puritan spoon dated 1655, and bears the owner's initials at the

(A) 1655. (B) 1674. (C) 1679. (D) 1679. (E) 1706. (F) 1710. (G) 1800.

No. 47.—FLAT-HANDLED SPOONS.

[*To face p.* 106.

extreme top, in order to prevent even Puritans purloining a portion of the stem. The rat-tail and cleft-top is shown in B of 1674. The die-stamping decoration is finely executed in C, a well-preserved specimen with the rare Taunton mark; whilst D shows the back of a spoon of 1679 with the rat-tail beaded. Until this date the top of the handle was broad and lute-shaped, but with the advent of William's reign it began to diminish, and by the end of the century the clefts had closed up, leaving a centre point with a longer and deeper bowl, and the rat-tail round in section as in E of 1706; these are termed ladle-topped spoons. At this time also the handle became round at the top and sides, and ribbed down the front; F is an example of this kind dated 1710. The rat-tail commenced about 1660, and lasted rather over eighty years, when its place was taken by a simple tongue, a shell, or a scroll, the bowl becoming more and more pointed; these continued with slight varieties until about 1800 (of which year G is a specimen), and are called Old English spoons.]

Teaspoons of the middle of the eighteenth century were sometimes decorated with French ornament of the time both on bowls and handles; the latter were sometimes of fancy shape, formed of vine tendrils, flowered rose sprays, and other such devices. From about 1775 to 1785, feather and beaded edging not unfrequently adorn the handles of the plain "Old English" spoons then in use.

FORKS.

These are a modern invention compared with spoons, hence no mention of forks is to be found in our fifteenth-century treatises on etiquette and manners; whilst in early wills and inventories no forks ever occur, except now and then one or two mounted in crystal or other ornamental handles, and used for eating pears or green ginger. These had usually two prongs only.

[Whether these were English it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain—English table forks of one entire piece of silver, and made in sets, are not found until the middle of the seventeenth century.] Similar forks are said to have been first used in France by the Duke de Montausier, *circa* 1645. A set of twelve amongst the domestic plate at Cotehele was made in 1667, and it is believed that these are the oldest now in use. These have plain flat handles, like the spoons of the period.

[Although three-pronged silver forks were at first usual, contemporary but isolated examples of four-prongs are found, and at a little later date sets of two-prongs.]

[The fork followed the same evolution as the spoon. The flat handle gave way to the round, with a rib down the front. This rib in course of time disappeared, and the fourth prong, which had not been seen for over a hundred years, reappeared as a permanency. A, No. 48, dated 1681, is the earliest four-prong fork known, and has a flat, thick handle with a cleft top. B, one of a pair, of the year 1698, has two prongs of thick, strong make, with square shoulders. C is from an existing set of nine dated 1698 and

(A) 1681.

(B) 1698.

(C) 1698.

(D) 1712.

(E) 1716.

(F) front of same.

No. 48.—FORKS.

[*To face p.* 108.

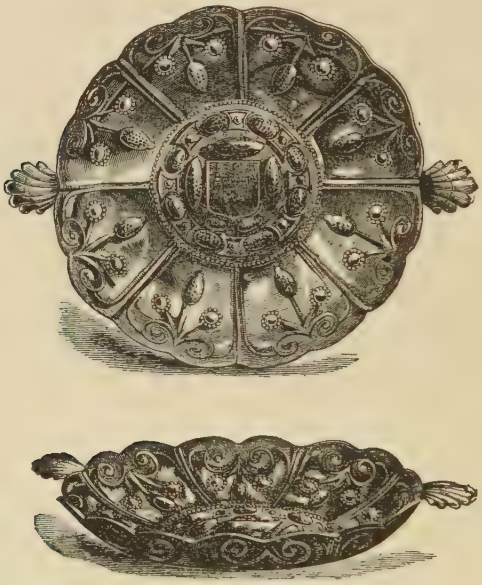
1702; the handle is of more graceful form than the preceding specimens, but resembles them in the length of the prong. These forks were items in the Stowe sale, and bear the Chandos cypher. D is from an Irish set dated 1712; the prongs are long and slight, and the rib down the handle is seen for the first time. Ladle-topped forks to match the spoons were also made in the first years of the century. Great strength and solidity mark the two-pronged examples (E and F); they are from a set of a dozen dated 1716. A dozen of dessert forks to match, by the same maker, dated 1717, accompany this rare and beautiful set.]

[Of forks and their variety there is very little to say, for at the time when Art interested herself most in plate, English forks were virtually non-existent; Peeter Harracke and Paul Lamerie, although important silversmiths and makers of forks, failed to evolve anything fresh in these objects from the accepted pattern of their times, although scroll-handled examples are found by the latter maker.]

SAUCERS

Ornamented usually with punched patterns are found several shallow trays or saucers, like the bowls of the tazze deprived of their stems and feet. These generally occur from 1630 to 1655, but there are one or two of a later period, say 1660 to 1670. Sometimes they have small flat handles formed as escallop shells, or else scroll handles of wire. Several are in use as alms-plates at village churches. These small

trays were all no doubt originally intended to hold sweetmeats or trinkets. The illustration is of one used as a paten at Bredgar in Kent (No. 49).



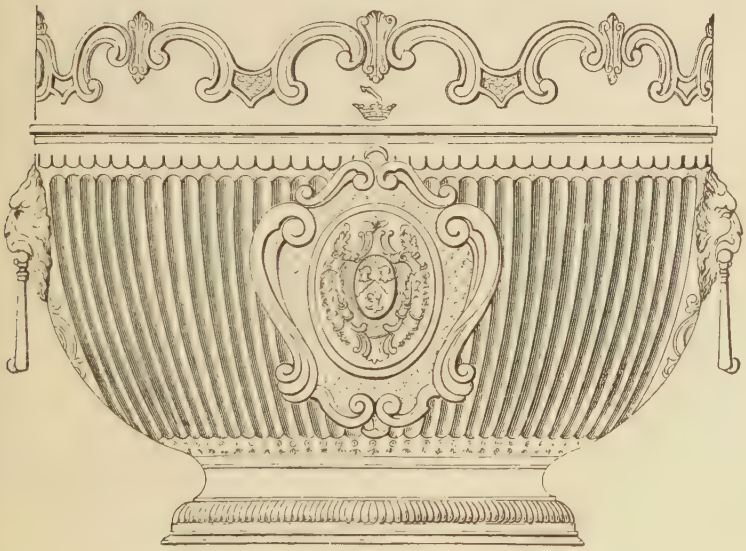
No. 49.—SAUCER (CIRCA 1632), USED AS AN ALMS-DISH AT BREDGAR, KENT.

Bleeding-basins of the first years of the eighteenth century, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and having a single flat pierced handle, are not uncommon. They are found of pewter as well as of silver.

MONTEITHS

The Monteith was a punch bowl with an escalloped and removable rim. Ant. á Wood, under 1683, mentions this vessel as follows: "This yeare in the summer time came up a vessel or

bason notched at the brim to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water to cool them. Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh' from a fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteyh,' who at that time, or a little before, wore the bottom of his cloake or coate so notched." When the



No. 49A.—MONTEITH (1702), AT VINTNERS' HALL, LONDON.

glasses were taken out, the bowl was placed on the table, the rim was removed, and the process of punch-making commenced.

Monteiths of Charles II. were comparatively plain except on the upper portion, which was generally ornamented with a fine escalloped moulding, finishing in pendants of cherubs' heads. In early specimens there is no removable rim.

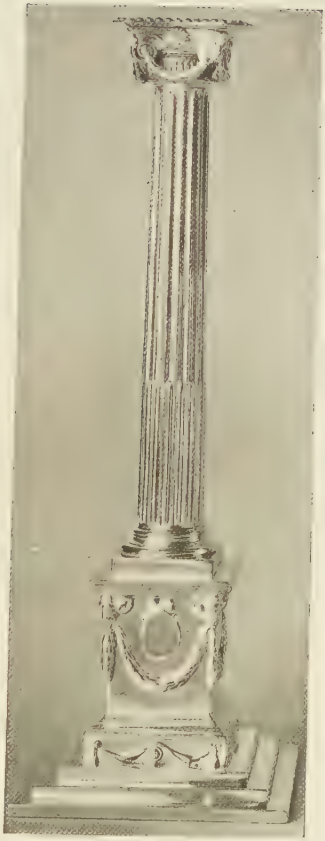
Towards the end of William III.'s reign and during that of Anne, the bowls are fluted, the bases gadrooned, and the lion-headed handles are almost invariable, as in No. 49A. [These punch-bowls became straight-edged in Georgian times, often without handles, and either decorated with the designs of the period or left perfectly plain.]

CANDLESTICKS

[No doubt the majority of early candlesticks, being subject to constant and rough usage, were made of base metal, but it is certain from records and manuscripts that candlesticks for domestic use were also made in silver from early times, though no examples exist of a date before the seventeenth century.] No. 50 represents the pattern made at this time.

[The shaft consists of clustered columns, and is a reproduction of the fourteenth-century ecclesiastical candlestick, which took its shape from the contemporary cathedral column. The section of the foot in all early seventeenth-century specimens is dished, presumably to catch the grease, and where it joins the stem is an escalloped ledge, which served as a knop to hold or carry the candlestick ; this knop lasted till about 1708. In the light and hammered examples of the end of the century the column motive is preserved, the shafts are without exception fluted, and in place of a capital, some plain mouldings support a fixed gadrooned nozzle, the spreading octagonal base being similarly decorated ; their average height is about eight inches, but No. 51, dated 1706, is nearly twelve ; this pattern was sometimes made

No. 51.—CANDLESTICK (1706).

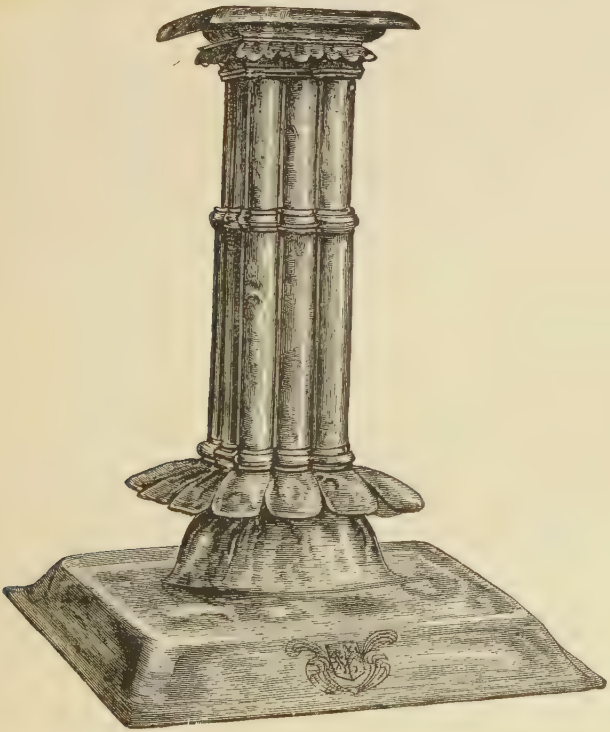


No. 53.—CANDLESTICK (1772), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[*To face p.* 112.

on a still larger scale. Several pairs of these are at Fishmongers' Hall.]

[This design, after having obtained much finish and perfection, suddenly ceased to be in request,



No. 50.—CANDLESTICK (CIRCA 1670), AT PENIARTH.

and a heavier yet smaller article, more suited to the dished corners of the fashionable little card-tables of William and Anne, was introduced; the method of manufacture was changed, and candlesticks were cast; the columns were replaced by a

baluster shaft of more slender proportions, and the elementary nozzle disappeared for about forty years. No. 52 is a late example of this innovation, which in turn became much ornamented with the scroll-work and shells of Louis XV. taste.]

No. 52.—CANDLESTICK (1735).

[The last development of the candlestick, of about 1765 and onwards, is perhaps the most decorative. Here the former idea of a column was resumed, very elaborately treated, and a hammered manufacture was once more adopted. No. 53, dated 1772, is an exceptionally fine example of this type. The altar-shaped plinth forming the base is due to the influence of R. Adam, who was entirely guiding taste at this time.]

CASTERS

[The earliest casters are seldom found before 1685; they were at first cylindrical and straight-sided, made in sets of three, the sugar dredger

No. 54.—CASTER (1684),
PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

No. 55.—CASTER (1712),
PROPERTY OF SAME.

No. 56.— CASTER (1717),
PROPERTY OF SAME.

CASTERS.

[*To face p.* 114.

being larger than the two others, which were used for black and white pepper. The perforation of the tops was at first very simple, like the rest of the caster. No. 54 is one from a set of three dated 1684, perfectly plain save for some spiral gadrooning on the top. By the end of the century the perforation was often elaborate, representing vases of flowers in conjunction with animals and figures, and rings of gadrooning surrounded the base and cap.]

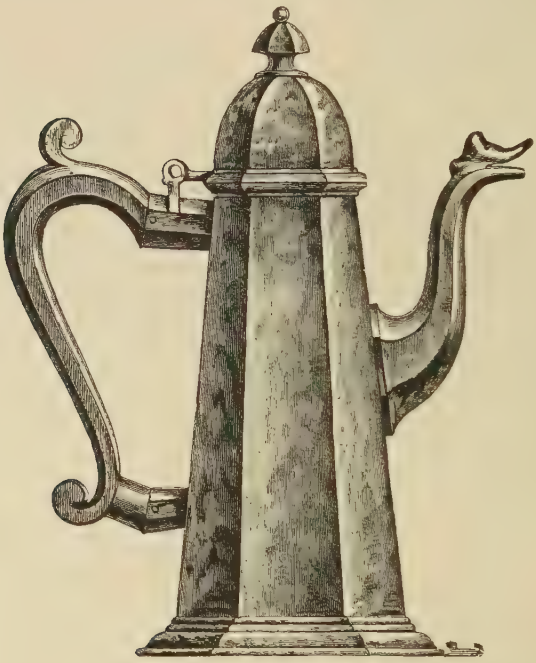
[Casters of vase-shaped form succeeded these, and generally formed part of a cruet-stand which contained two cut-glass bottles with silver caps and handles, three casters and often two egg-shaped spice graters. These range in date from 1710 to 1770. No. 55, dated 1712, is from one of these cruet sets, whilst No. 56, five years later in date, is of the octagonal shape so much favoured at the beginning of George I.'s reign. Later casters resembled in form No. 55, but often decorated with repoussé work and mounted upon a rather higher stem.]

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, KETTLES, ETC.

The earliest teapot known in actual domestic use is of 1682. It is of hexagonal form, each side forming a panel chased with Chinese scenes, very minute in detail, and deeply cut. It must have been copied exactly from a Chinese original. A few small melon-shaped teapots are found about 1685; but a great number of tea- and coffee-pots, tea-caddies, and kettles were made in the reign of George I. and George II.,

at first of very plain design, but afterwards more freely ornamented with chasing and repoussé work.

[No. 57, which bears the Aberdeen mark with the maker's mark George Robertson (1710), is



No. 58.—OCTAGONAL COFFEE-POT (1715), THE PROPERTY OF W. J. CRIPPS, ESQ., C.B.

of melon-shape, and unusually large. Oval straight-sided teapots were introduced towards the end of the eighteenth century, engraved with festoons, knots of riband and medallions in the style of Adam; these form a pleasing

No. 57.—TEAPOT (ABERDEEN HALL-MARK, 1710).

[*To face p.* 116.

variety to the more ornamented and bulbous shapes.]

[Coffee-pots of the reigns of Anne and George I. were of tapering form and quite plain; the straight spout in the earliest examples is placed

No. 59.—COFFEE-POT (1764), AT SALTER'S HALL, LONDON.

at right angles to the handle, and the lid is of high cupola shape; occasionally the pattern was octagonal throughout. No. 58, of 1715, is a well-proportioned example of this type.]

[By the middle of the century these pots had become vase-shaped, and covered with a floral

and scrolled ornament in repoussé. No. 59 is a specimen in the somewhat ornate taste that pervaded all plate and furniture of this period. Coffee and chocolate pots, like candlesticks, assumed their most decorative proportions about 1770, when the taste for all things classical was directed by the brothers Adam and Flaxman.]

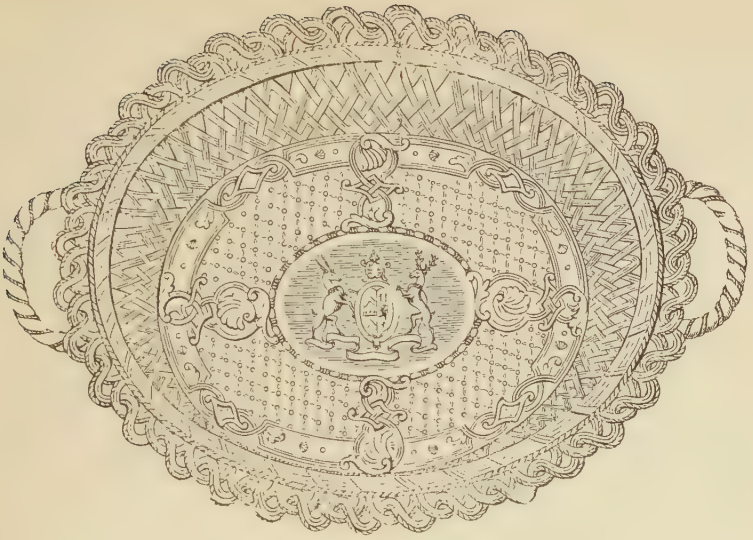
Tea caddies, two in a case, date from the reign of Anne.

Cream jugs simply follow the fashion of larger vessels, the earliest being plain, solid, and slightly bellied, like miniature blackjacks, with the same short spouts and no stem nor foot. Others are like tiny helmet ewers, whilst later ones are of rococo or of Louis XV. design, and the latest not unlike the chocolate and coffee pots of classical shape, but with a small square foot and without the lid.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

These are classed together because the former often formed the central or uppermost portion of the latter, and they are of precisely similar style of workmanship. They are objects of considerable importance in the plate-collections of the eighteenth century, and great taste and skill were expended upon their production. Most of them were made between 1730 and 1780, [but it is certain that these silver baskets for cakes or fruit were made as early as 1640, for the fine specimen No. 60 is of the reign of Charles I., being dated 1641. The form resembles a basket of the time, the edges and base being encircled by a roping in resemblance of twisted wicker-work ; the sides and foot are an open and engraved strap-work,

No. 60.—FRUIT BASKET (1641), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING. [*To face p.* 118.



No. 61.—CAKE-BASKET (1731), BY PAUL LAMERIE.

No. 62.—CAKE-BASKET (1749), BY PAUL LAMERIE.

centering at intervals in cherubs' heads—similar to the strap-work ceilings and perforated staircase rails of Jacobean designs.]

No. 61 is a basket of a design peculiar to Paul Lamerie; the bottom is engraved with the arms of Sir Robert Walpole. Another fine example ornamented with chasing and repoussé work is given in No. 62.

The piercing of the later baskets is sometimes rather rude; the holes being merely punched out of the sheet of silver without much additional ornament except some intervening rows of small punched bosses; No. 63 is dated 1767, and is a graceful example of this later class.

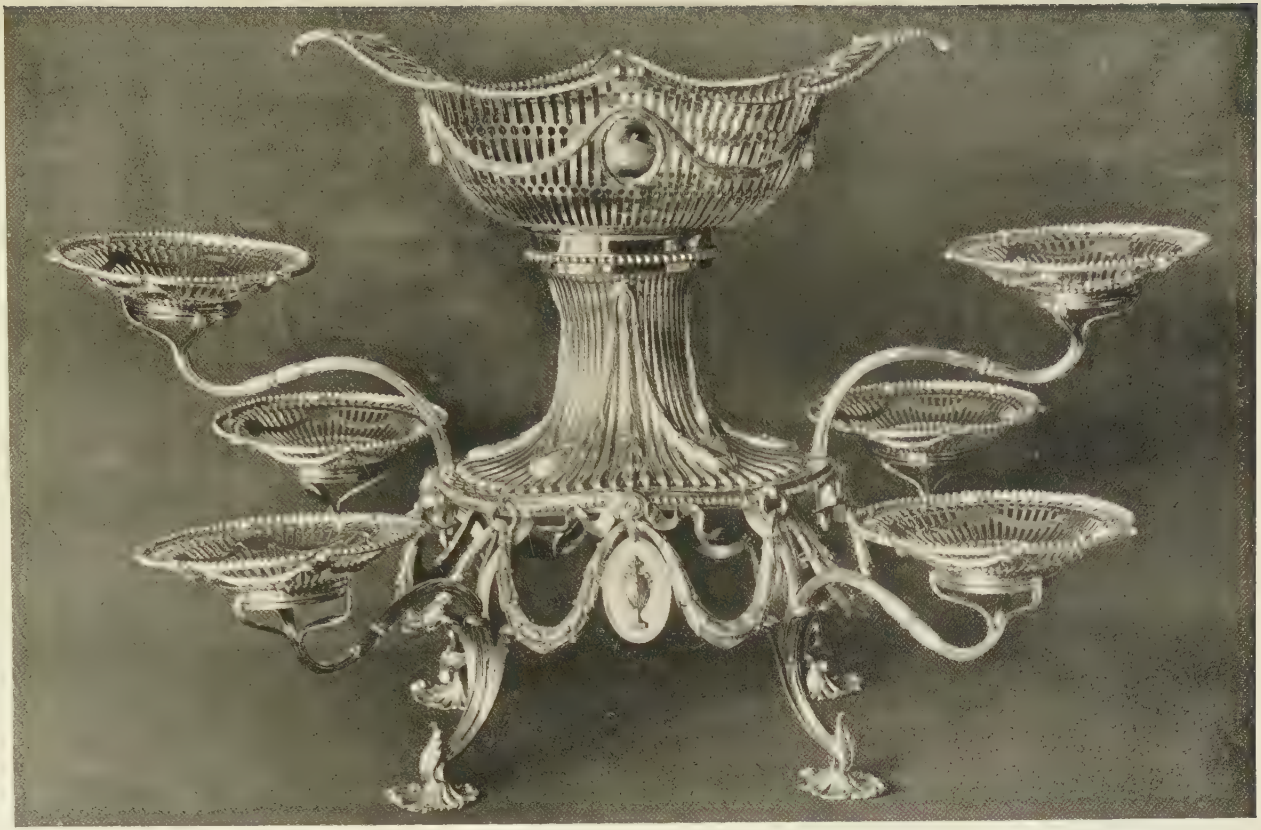
Where these pierced baskets form the crowning ornament of epergnes, or centre-pieces for table decoration, they are accompanied by a number of smaller baskets of the same design as the large one, all of which could be detached from the branched stand which supported them, and handed with the fruits or sweetmeats they were made to contain. [No. 64 is one of these epergnes dated 1773; the piercing, fluting, and repoussé work is of Adam design, but the feet are in a rather earlier taste; the waved line of the trumpet-shaped base is particularly graceful and uncommon.]

[Sauce boats were not introduced until about 1720. Until that date sauces were served in small silver saucepans; vegetables in those of larger size. No. 65 shows an early sauce boat; it is double-handled and double-spouted.]

[The well-known form of sauce boat with a single reflexed handle succeeded these, going through the century until the beautiful classical shape (No. 66) was introduced. To match these

No. 63.—CAKE BASKET (1767).

[*To face p.* 120.



No. 64.—EPERGNE (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING. [*To face p.* 120.

No. 65.—SAUCE BOAT (1729).

No. 66.—SAUCE BOAT (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[*To face p.* 120.

No. 67.—SWEETMEAT VASE (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[*To face p.* 120.

elegant services, small vases in the form of cinerary urns were made as table ornaments to contain sweetmeats. No. 67, dated 1773, is in very perfect taste, and well represents such decorative objects.]

[During the three hundred and fifty years over which this handbook extends, the same strong interest in the personal possession of plate was maintained; it was therefore to no lack of patronage that the silversmith's art after the end of the sixteenth century imperceptibly but gradually declined, or that by the middle of the seventeenth the craftsman had almost ceased to be an artist; but it is probable that a great check to all artistic evolution was caused by the Civil War, and this may have produced the very distinct change that took place in silver plate after the middle of the seventeenth century, when delicacy of design and execution was somewhat neglected, and a comparatively easy and showy decoration was adopted. This florid influence, of Dutch origin, possessing a certain picturesque motive, lasted until nearly the end of the century, when it was discarded in favour of a more restrained style, that developed into a taste for perfectly simple plate consisting of plain surfaces intersected by small and well-considered mouldings. This may be considered the last period of plate, where its charm is entirely dependent upon surface, originality of form, and proportion, for the elaborately decorated styles of George II. and early George III. that followed largely relied on the technical excellence of their ornament; and the semi-classical simplicity affected towards the close of the eighteenth century was neither original,

nor were its proportions sufficiently solid to remain without some decoration.]

CONCLUSION

[The late Mr. W. J. Cripps, in his conclusion to "Old English Plate," has so ably summed up in the following words the artistic and historical importance of this subject, that any further additions would be superfluous.]

The history of plate-working in England has now been surveyed in as much detail as is possible within the compass of a general handbook. Many of the subjects only touched upon here would require a volume if they were dealt with exhaustively, but enough has been said about each to give the plate-collector an idea of the varying fashions of each successive art period. The antiquary would wish to expand the notices of mazers or salts into chapters; the artist, to dwell upon the history of shapes and ornament at more suitable length; the working goldsmith, on the technicalities of the art-workmanship which distinguish many of the most remarkable pieces we have considered. But all will agree that there is a singular interest in English goldsmiths' work, and it is this: that whilst it has preserved to us in comparatively imperishable materials specimens of the art-workmanship of every decade, from the Gothic period to our own, it has given us at the same time the means of dating these specimens with far greater certainty and accuracy than is the case with any other series of art-objects that have come down to our time. In this way it becomes possible to use old English silver work as a key

for the dating of very many and very different objects, which could only be assigned in a general way to their period in art-history, but for the indirect aid that our ancient English system of hall-marking has thus incidentally supplied. In no other way can the gradual melting of Gothic into Renaissance style be so delicately measured, or the sequence of the art-epochs which we are in the habit of calling by the names of the French monarchs of the eighteenth century. The accuracy with which both French and English silver work can be dated enables us to trace the style known generally as "style de Louis XV." through three separate developments, in a way that would otherwise be almost impossible; and the same may be said in a greater or less degree of almost every other well-known period from early days to the end of the eighteenth century. This is the point at which it has seemed convenient to break off the various notices which make up the foregoing sketch. The art of the goldsmith in the early days of the nineteenth century made less than no progress. Like other seasons of rest, this interval has in our times been followed by a revival which promises much, and especially in our own country; but it need hardly be said that a consideration of contemporary work, however interesting in itself, would be inconsistent with the design of a handbook on "Old English Plate."

TROY WEIGHTS.

24 grains = 1 dwt. (pennyweight).
480 ,, = 20 dwts. = 1 oz. (ounce).
5760 ,, = 240 ,, = 12 ,, = 1 lb. (pound).

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

437½ grains = 1 oz.
7000 ,, = 16 ,, = 1 lb.

The grain is the same in both cases.

Comparative Table of Troy and Avoirdupois Weights.

Avoirdupois.	*Troy.*
¼ oz. =	4 dwts. 13⅜ gr.
½ ,, =	9 ,, 2¾ ,,
1 ,, =	18 ,, 5½ ,,
2 ,, = 1 oz.	16 ,, 11 ,,
3 ,, = 2 ,,	14 ,, 16½ ,,
4 ,, = 3 ,,	12 ,, 22 ,,
5 ,, = 4 ,,	11 ,, 3½ ,,
6 ,, = 5 ,,	9 ,, 9 ,,
7 ,, = 6 ,,	7 ,, 14½ ,,
8 ,, = 7 ,,	5 ,, 20 ,,
9 ,, = 8 ,,	4 ,, 1½ ,,
10 ,, = 9 ,,	2 ,, 7 ,,
11 ,, = 10 ,,	0 ,, 12½ ,,
12 ,, = 10 ,,	18 ,, 18 ,,
13 ,, = 11 ,,	16 ,, 23½ ,,
14 ,, = 12 ,,	15 ,, 5 ,,
15 ,, = 13 ,,	13 ,, 10½ ,,
16 ,, = 14 ,,	11 ,, 16 ,,

192 oz. (12 lb.) Avoirdupois = 175 oz. Troy,
being 84,000 gr. each.

APPENDIX A.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, Part I.,

OF

THE ARTICLES OF PLATE

WHICH HAVE SERVED AS AUTHORITY FOR

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TABLES OF DATE-LETTERS USED AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON,

AND FOR THE MAKERS' MARKS.

To be used with Part II. following it, as a single List.

In the following list, the years must be understood to begin in the month of May of the year given as the date, and to end in the same month of the year following :—

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1479		Dimidiated fleur-de-lys.
1481	. .	. . . .
1491		. . . . .
1493		. . . . .
1496		A pod with peas in it (?)

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1498	. .	. . . .
1499		. . . . .
Do.	, ,	. . . .
1500	, ,	. . . . .
1504		A barrel or ton
1506		. . . . .
1507		. . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1507		A maidenhead, no shield.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		A fish as in 1491
1508		No shield
1509		Two links of chain
1510		No shield
1511		
1512		A barrel or ton as in 1504.
1514		Man with staff
1515		
Do.		
1516	Do.	As in 1515
Do.		
1517		Some small animal
1518		Two links as in 1509
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
1519		
Do.		
1520		Crescent and star as in 1516.
1521		
Do.		Two links as in 1509
Do.		Do.
Do.		
1522		
1523		
1525		

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1525		
Do.		A heart as in 1515
1527		A saint's head
Do.		
1528		Manasses Stockton was of the "Keye" in 1569.
Do.		
1529	Do.	As in 1528
Do.		Fringed S as in 1519
1530		
1531		Orb and cross between I C as in 1528
1532		No shield
Do.		Fringed S as in 1519
Do.		John Mabbe was of the "Cuppe" in 1569.
Do.	Do.	Do.
1533		
Do.		
1534		John Harysson was of the "Broad Arrow" in 1569.
1535		
1536	TW	As in 1533
1537		Fringed S as in 1519
1539		Fringed S as in 1519
1543		
1545		Maidenhead
1546		
1548		Covered cup
Do.		See 1557

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1549		AC linked letters .
Do.		BN linked letters, probably for Nichs. Bartlemewe.
1550		Leg in armour. One Beereblocke was of the "Legge" in 1569.
1551		. . . . .
Do.		A dexter hand open under a crown.
Do.		AK linked letters .
1552		Robert Danbe . .
Do.	. .	. . . . .
1553	. .	RD linked as in 1552
1554		TL monogram . .
Do.	. .	. . . . .
1555	. .	. . . . .
Do.		A bird . . .
1556		. . . . .
1557		See 1548 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1558	. .	. . . . .
1559		Mark very indistinct
1560		Probably bird's claw.
Do.		. . . . .
1561	. .	. . . . .
Do.		Sun in splendour, with W in centre, on plain shield.
Do.	. .	A covered cup as in 1548.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1561		. . . . .
1562		Maltese cross, no shield . . .
Do.	. .	Stag's head, as in 1551
Do.		NS interlaced, probably Nichs. Sutton
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		No shield . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		A cricket or grasshopper below.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	. .	RD in monogram as in 1552.
1563		. . . . .
Do.	. .	. . . . .
1564	. .	Fleur-de-lys as in 1562.
Do.	. .	. . . . .
Do.		A hand grasping a cross-crosslet fitché
1565	HW	As in 1563 . .
Do.	IF	As in 1557 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		An animal's head .
1566	. .	. . . . .
Do.	. .	Bird's claw, as in 1560
Do.		. . . . .
1567	. .	Crescent and three stars as in 1560.
Do.		. . . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1567		A hooded falcon. Thos. Bampton was of "The Falcon" at this period.
Do.		Hand with hammer, shaped shield.
Do.	. .	RD in monogram, as in 1553.
Do.		. . . . .
1568		A bunch of grapes .
Do.	. .	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1569	. .	A falcon, as in 1567 .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	. .	A bull's head erased on shaped stamp.
Do.	. .	A bunch of grapes, as in 1568.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	IP	As in 1566 . . .
Do.	NS	Interlaced, as in 1562
1570	AK	Linked letters, as in 1551.
Do.	. .	Stag's head, as in 1551
Do.		HS interlaced, probably Henry Sutton.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		SE interlaced . .
Do.	IP	As in 1566 . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	HW	As in 1563 . .
1571	. .	. . . . .
Do.	. .	A dove on shaped shield.
Do.	BT	Linked letters, as in 1567.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1571		. . . . .
Do.		Pair of bellows . .
Do.	RF	Linked letters, as in 1568.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	RD	Linked letters, as in 1553.
1572		. . . . .
Do.	.	An eagle displayed in circular escutcheon
Do.		. . . . .
1573	. .	. . . . .
Do.	IP	As in 1566 . . .
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1575.
Do.	A	As in 1567 . . .
1574		A halberd between the letters.
Do.	M	As in 1565 . .
1575		. . . . .
Do.	WC	Grasshopper below, as in 1562.
Do.	AK	Linked letters, as in 1551, but larger.
Do.	. .	Crescents and star, as in 1570.
1576	. .	Three trefoils . .
Do.	M	As in 1575 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		? what . . . .
Do.		Sun in splendour .
Do.	.	. . . . .
Do.	IH	As in 1571 . .
Do.		Compasses with points downwards, a mullet between them.
Do.		. . . . .
1577	. .	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1578		PG, as shown
Do.		A windmill. Robt. Wright was of the "Wyndmylle" in 1569.
Do.	IC	Animal's head between, see 1565.
Do.		
Do.		An escallop
1579		
1580		
1581		Three trefoils slipped in trefoil shield.
Do.		No shield
Do.		Double-seeded rose in pentagon.
Do.	RW	
1583		
Do.		A flag with staff bendwise.
1584		
Do.		
1585	Do.	
Do.		
Do.	Do.	This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1590, 1596, 1602, 1603, 1609, 1611, 1612.
Do.		Three leaves with 3 pellets as in 1576.
1586		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1596, 1599, 1600, 1601.
Do.		
Do.		A newt on a ton (rebus for NEWTON).
Do.		

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1588	RF	
Do.		
1589		
Do.		
1590		
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.		IS interlaced, as in 1588.
1591		
1592		An anchor. This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.	RW	As in 1581
Do.		A rose below
Do.		
1593	D	As in 1586
1594		
Do.		
1595		Small rose or a mullet below.
Do.		
Do.	Do.	
1596		
Do.		Newt on ton, as in 1586.
Do.	IG	Linked letters, as in 1591.
1597		A bear passant below
Do.		Double-headed eagle displayed.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1598		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
1599		A squirrel
Do.		
Do.		No shield
Do.		
Do.		
1600	JS	Interlaced
Do.		W within crescent, as in 1585.
Do.		
1601		Hart lodged as in 1598.
Do.		
Do.		A squirrel, as in 1599
Do.	IG	Linked letters, as in 1591.
1602		See 1585
Do.		
Do.		Animal's head erased
Do.		Harp betw. initials, probably LM, shaped shield.
1603		
1604	AB	Linked letters, as in 1602.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1604		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1606, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1620.
Do.		
Do.		Animal's head, as in 1602.
Do.	IH	Bear passant below, as in 1597.
1605	AB	Monogram, as in 1602
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		As in 1585
Do.	Do.	Do.
1606		
Do.	Do.	
Do.		
Do.		
1607	NR	Negro's head below
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1609, 1611, 1612.
Do.		
Do.	Do.	
Do.		
Do.		T rising from middle of W.
Do.		SF interlaced
Do.		
1608	WC	W within C, as in 1607.
Do.		

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1608		
Do.		
Do.		A casque; found on a similar spoon of 1610.
Do.		
Do.	IA	As in 1604
1609		Do.
Do.		A cross within a crescent, as in 1607.
Do.		Mr. Terry
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		
Do.		
1610	G	As in 1605
Do.	TF	Monogram as in 1609
Do.		
Do.	SO	As in 1608
Do.		
1611	TF	Monogram as in 1609
Do.		
1612	Do.	
Do.	TF	Monogram as in 1609
Do.	IV	As in 1607
Do.	CB	Monogram as in 1606
1613	IV	As in 1607
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1613	Do.	
Do.	WR	As in 1608
Do.		
Do.	Do.	
1614	IV	As in 1607
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
1615	WC	
Do.		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1617, 1621.
Do.		
Do.		Do.
Do.		A key between
1616		
Do.	IV	As in 1607
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		
Do.		
1617	Do.	
Do.		
Do.		A bell below
Do.	SF	Interlaced as in 1607
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.		
Do.	IV	As in 1607
Do.		A dart between

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1618	WR	As in 1608
Do.	RC	In plain shield
1619		
Do.		A heart below
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606.
Do.		A bird alighting with wings erect, shaped shield.
Do.	CM	As in 1615
Do.		
Do.	IS	As in 1617
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
1620	Do.	Do.
Do.		See 1604
1621		See 1615
Do.	IF	As in 1617
Do.	FW	Linked letters, as in 1611.
1622		
Do.		
1623		A trefoil slipped, on shaped shield.
Do.	HS	Blazing star below, as in 1615.
Do.	WC	As in 1617
1624		
Do.	DV	Crowned, shaped shield.
Do.		
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.		
Do.		
1625	HT	Monogram, as in 1622

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1626		
Do.	HS	As in 1615
Do.		
Do.		Linked letters PH
Do.		Probably Benjamin Yates.
1627		
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606.
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609.
Do.		
Do.		
1628	Do.	Do.
Do.	RS	As in 1619
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609.
Do.		
Do.	HS	As in 1615
Do.		
1629	RA	A cinquefoil below
Do.	RC	As in 1624
Do.		Walter Shute.
Do.		A column or tree between the letters.
Do.	HS	As in 1615
Do.	RS	As in 1619
Do.		As in 1624, but heart dotted.
1630		Anchor between
Do.	PB	As in 1624
Do.		

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1630	RS	Heart below, as in 1619.
Do.		W. Maunday . .
1631		. . .
Do.	WM	One above another, as in 1630.
Do.		Mullet above escallop between pellets.
1632		. . . .
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606
1633		Another mark of Walter Shute.
Do.		. . . .
Do.	. .	C within D, as in 1604
Do.	RC	. . . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	WS	Walter Shute, as in 1629.
1634	. .	. . . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1635		An escallop shell .
Do.		Probably Cardinall Orme.
Do.		Probably Benjamin Francis.
Do.		Owl standing upon small animal.
Do.		. . . .
1636	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		. . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1636		. . . . .
1637	RB	A mullet below, shaped shield.
Do.		Mullet above escallop as in 1631.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.	RM	As in 1634 . . .
Do.		Probably George Day
Do.	CC	As in 1629 . . .
1638		See 1635 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Monogram, CF .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		A buckle beneath, probably for name Buckle.
Do.		. . . .
1639	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.	RM	As in 1634 . . .
Do.		T. Maunday . .
Do.		A pig passant below.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1640		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1640	IM	Pig below as in 1639
Do.	DW	. . . .
Do.	TT	. . . . .
Do.	RK	. . . .
Do.	I·I	. . . . .
1641	CT	Linked letters CT .
Do.	IT	. . . .
1642	I·I	As in 1640 . .
1643		John Wardlaw (see p. 142).
1645	TG	. . . .
1646	AF	Probably Ant. Fickettes.
Do.	NW	Probably Nichs. Wollaston.
Do.	RV	Probably Richard Vaghan.
Do.	SA	SA linked letters, probably Abr. Smith.
1648	IH	IH linked letters .
Do.	WM	. . . .
1650	HG	Probably Henry Greenway.
Do.	IW	. . . .
1651	R·S	. . . . .
Do.	HG	As in 1650 . .
Do.	HB	. . . . .
1652	ES	. . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1652	KF	. . . . .
1653	IV	. . . .
Do.	ET	. . . . .
Do.	WM	As in 1648 . .
Do.		Hound sejant . .
1654	SV	Probably Stephen Venables.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1655	FW	Probably Field Whorwood.
Do.	W·H	. . . .
Do.	WC	. . . . .
Do.	IW	An oval object below
Do.	IG	. . . .
Do.	DR	Probably Daniel Rutty.
1656	HG	. . . . .
Do.	WC	As in 1655 . .
Do.	HN	Bird with olive branch below.
1657	I·I	As in 1640 . . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	HG	As in 1656 . . .
Do.	H	. . . .
1658	R·F	. . . . .
Do.		. . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1658	WM	
Do.	J	
Do.	PB	
1659	HN	Bird with olive branch in beak below, as in 1656.
Do.	M	
1660	SV	As in 1654
Do.	RA	
Do.		Animal sejant, as in 1653.
Do.		Do.
Do.	TA	
Do.	TG	
Do.	NW	As in 1646
Do.	RN	Probably Richard Neale.
Do.	DR	As in 1655
Do.	SV	As in 1654
1661	Do.	Do.
Do.	PB	As in 1658
Do.	TD	
Do.	IG	
Do.		Animal sejant, as in 1653.
Do.	HN	As in 1656
Do.	WC	
Do.	RN	
Do.	CS	Probably Christopher Shaw.
Do.	ET	As in 1653
1662	WM	
Do.	IW	As in 1655
Do.	Do.	Do.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1662	RN	As in 1661
Do.	TP	
Do.	IR	
Do.	IN	
Do.	TD	
Do.	TA	As in 1660
1663	WN	
Do.	AF	Probably Ant. Fickettes.
Do.	HN	As in 1656
Do.	GS	As in 1658
Do.	CS	As in 1661
Do.	HG	As in 1656
Do.		A mullet above an escallop between pellets & annulets.
1664	FW	
Do.	RS	
Do.	Do.	
Do.		Escallop under mullet, as in 1663.
Do.	S	
1665	WM	
Do.	HP	
Do.		
Do.	TH	
1666	M	
1667	TK	
Do.	IK	
Do.	FW	As in 1664.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1667	TH	Anchor between, as in 1665.
1668	IC	
Do.	RD	
Do.	WM	Crowned, mullet below, shaped shield
Do.	IN	As in 1662
Do.	I G	
1669	IC	As in 1668
Do.	T A	
Do.	I B	See 1670
Do.	TM	
Do.	WH	Cherub's face below.
Do.	TH	Anchor between, as in 1665.
Do.	RL	
Do.	WW	
1670	PP	
Do.	WH	
Do.	TM	As in 1669
Do.	TK	
Do.	I B	See 1669
Do.	Do.	
Do.	RL	As in 1669
Do.	RH	
1671	Do.	
Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1671	EG	
Do.	I:D	
Do.	WW	As in 1669
Do.	OS	
1672	S	Crowned, as in 1664.
Do.	LC	See 1686
Do.	M	
Do.	WH	Cherub's face below, as in 1669.
Do.	M	
1673	HE	
Do.	BG	BG in cypher, star above.
Do.	W W	
1674	IN	As in 1662
Do.	AK	
Do.	DR	
Do.	IC	As in 1668
Do.	IB	As in 1669
Do.	IA	
Do.	G G	
1675	TL	
Do.	OS	
Do.	$	
Do.	CM	
1676	Do.	

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1676		
Do.	AM	Monogram, as in 1672
Do.		
Do.	OS	As in 1675
Do.		
Do.		Thos. Ash
1677		
Do.		
Do.		Found 1677–88 on Kent church plate.
Do.	IS	Monogram, as in 1675.
Do.	RM	Monogram, as in 1676.
Do.		JG Monogram, reversed
Do.		
Do.		
1678	IS	Monogram, as in 1675
Do.		
1679		Probably Benj. Pyne
Do.	I.R	As in 1677
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
1680		Probably Ralph Lecke.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1680	FS	As in 1676
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.	IS	Monogram, etc., as in 1675.
Do.		
Do.	EG	As in 1671
Do.		
Do.		
1681	RL	As in 1680
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
1682		A water-bird; found 1678—93.
Do.		
Do.		Probably George Garthorne.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1682		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1683	BG	Cypher with star above, as in 1673.
Do.	FS	As in 1676 . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	TC	As in 1677 . .
Do.		(EV Damaged letters)
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	RS	In heart, mullet below.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		WF linked letters .
1684		Found 1677—93 .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Benj. Pyne; see 1723
Do.		SH linked letters .
1685		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1685		. . . . .
Do.	PK	As in 1683 . .
Do.		Probably Buteux .
Do.		As in 1682 . .
Do.		Probably T. Issod .
Do.	ST	In monogram crowned, as in 1681
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		3 Storks . . .
Do.	GG	As in 1682 . . .
Do.	IC	As in 1681 . .
1686	Y·T	Two pellets above fleur-de-lys below.
Do.	S	As in 1664 . .
Do.		Probably Samuel Dell.
Do.	RL	As in 1680 . .
Do.		Probably Lawrence Coles ; see 1672
Do.	DB	Buteux, as in 1685 .
Do.		. . . . .
1687		Probably Nat. Greene
Do.	EG	As in 1682 . .
1688		. . . . .
Do.		Linked as in 1684 .
Do.		Probably Fras. Garthorne.
Do.		Probably John Jackson.
1689	P	As in 1684 . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1689	FG	As in 1688 . . .
Do.	P H	Probably Peeter Harache. See p. 55
Do.	DC	Probably Ant. Nelme
1690	A	As in 1682 . . .
Do.	WB	. . . . .
Do.	K	. . . . .
Do.	P	As in 1684 . .
Do.	R	R. Timbrell. . .
1691	FG	See 1688 and 1728 .
Do.	FS	As in 1676 . . .
Do.	IY	As in 1685 . .
Do.	R·T·	Probably R. Timbrell
Do.	IC	Probably James Chadwick.
Do.	MH	. . . . .
1692	IY	As in 1685 . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	P	As in 1684 . .
Do.	GG	As in 1682 . . .
1693	RL	As in 1680 . .
Do.	·R·T·	As in 1691 . . .
Do.	ME	. . . . .
Do.	RC	As in 1684 . . .
Do.	T·K	Fish above . .
Do.	. .	Waterbird, as in 1682.
Do.	WK	Probably Wm. Keatt.
1694	IR	Probably John Ruslen.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1694	I·I	As in 1688 . .
Do.	RC	Probably Robert Cooper.
Do.	TA	Probably Thomas Allen.
Do.	TI	Escallops, as in 1685.
Do.	MH	. . . . .
Do.	S S	. . . . .
Do.	FG	As in 1688 . . .
1695	I·I	As in 1688 . .
Do.	I·C	As in 1691 . . .
1696 (1st pt.)	D	As in 1682 . .
Do.	RW	. . . . .
Do.	TB	Thos. Brydon . .
Do.	I·D	. . . . .
Do.	C	. . . . .
Do.	M	Probably Andrew Moore.
1696 (2nd pt.)	. .	. . . . .
1697	E D B A	Wm. Denny and John Bathe.
Do.	Ba	. . . . .
Do.	Ro	Hugh Roberts in Newgate Street.
Do.	. .	. . . . .
Do.	BI	Joseph Bird . .
Do.	CH	James Chadwick .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1697		William Gibson .
Do.		Richard Hutchinson of Colchester.
1698		John Ruslen at y^e^ Golden Cup in Swithin Lane.
Do.		Benj. Watts, ent. 1698.
Do.		Denny and Bathe, as in 1697.
Do.		Robert Peake, ent. 1697.
Do.		William Fawdery .
1699		Robert Timbrell . .
Do.		Benj. Traherne .
Do.		Simon Pantin, ent. 1701.
Do.		Joseph Stokes, ent. 1697.
Do.		Francis Singleton .
Do.		Samuell Hood . .
Do.		Samuel Thorne, ent. 1697.
Do.		John Chartier, ent. 1698.
Do.		William Lukin, ent. 1699.
Do.		Samuel Dell, ent. 1697.
Do.		William Gamble, ent. 1697.
1700		Peeter Harracke, jun., ent. 1698.
Do.		Anthony Nelme . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1700		John Cory . . .
1701		George Boothby, at the sign of the Parrot.
Do.		John Bodington .
Do.		George Lewis, ent. 1699.
Do.		Benjamin Pyne, see 1684 and 1723.
1702		Joseph Ward, ent. 1697.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		John Fawdery (A smaller than the F).
Do.		Pierre Platel, ent. 1699.
Do.		Robert Cooper, ent. 1697.
1703		John Sutton . .
Do.		William Andrewes .
1704		John Ladyman . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		Philip Rolles . .
Do.		John Smith . . .
1705		Seth Lofthouse, ent. 1697.
Do.	IIA	Peeter Harracke, as in 1700.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		John Eastt, ent. 1697.
Do.		John Martin Stocker and Edwd. Peacock, ent. 1705.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1706	Ti	R. Timbrell, as in 1699.
Do.		David Willaume in the Pell Mell.
Do.		Edward York, ent. 1705.
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		J. Barbut, ent. 1703
Do.		John Gibbons, ent. 1700.
Do.		John Downes, ent. 1697.
Do.		Andrew Raven.
1707	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.		Alice Sheene, ent. 1700.
1708	FA	Wm. Fawdery, as in 1698.
Do.		John Wisdome, ent. 1704.
Do.	. .	Edward York, as in 1706.
Do.	WI	David Willaume, as in 1706.
Do.	CO	Robert Cooper, as in 1702.
Do.		"Goyce Issod widdow."
1709		Thomas Allen in Gutter Lane.
Do.	Hu	Samuel Hood, as in 1699.
Do.	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1706.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, ent. 1701.
Do.		Francis Garthorne, ent. 1697.
Do.		John Read, ent. 1704.
1710	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1710	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Richard Greene, ent. 1703.
Do.	Lo	Seth Lofthouse, as in 1705.
Do.		Philip Rolles, junior, ent. 1705.
Do.		Another mark of Gabriel Sleath.
1711	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	GA	A within the G. as in 1709. Francis Garthorne.
Do.		Nath. Lock, ent. 1698.
Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.		Edmund Pearce, ent. 1704.
1712		Matth. E. Lofthouse, ent. 1705.
Do.		William Twell, ent. 1709.
1713		Probably Edward Vincent.
Do.	Lu	William Lukin, as in 1699.
Do.	PA	S. Pantin, as in 1699
1714	. .	Matth. E. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
Do.	. .	Do. . . . .
Do.		John Bathe, ent. 1700.
1715	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.	BO	John Bodington, as in 1701.
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Isaac Liger in Heming's Row, ent. 1704.
Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1709
Do.		Wm. Fleming, ent. 1697.
Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.		Robert Timbrell

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1715		William Spackman, ent. 1714.
Do.		Petley Ley, ent. 1715
Do.		Samuel Hitchcock, ent. 1712.
1716	SL	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1710.
Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1709
Do.		Henry Jay . . .
Do.		Niccolaus Clausen, ent. 1709.
Do.		Samuell Lea, ent. 1711.
1717	WI	John Wisdome, as in 1708.
Do.		Paul Lamerie, ent. 1712.
Do.	. .	M. E. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
Do.		David Tanqueray, ent. 1713.
Do.		Richard Bayley, ent. 1708.
1718		Edward Holaday in Grafton St., ent. 1709.
Do.	FA	W. Fawdery as in 1698
Do.	TA	Tanqueray, as in 1717
Do.	SL	G. Sleath, as in 1709.
Do.		Jonah Clifton, ent. 1703.
1719	. .	Anthony Nelme, as in 1700.
Do.		John White, ent. 1719
Do.	CL	Nicolas Clausen, as in 1716.
Do.		Thomas Mason, ent. 1716.
Do.		Louys Cuny, ent. 1703.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1719		Samuel Margas, ent. 1714.
1720	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		John Eckfourd, in Red Lion Court, Drury Lane, ent. 1698.
Do.		John Edwards . .
1721	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		John Bignell, o. s., ent. 1720.
Do.	. .	R. Greene, as in 1710
Do.		Joseph Clare, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
Do.		Aug. Courtauld, ent. 1708.
Do.		Probably Edw. Vincent.
1722		Bowles Nash, ent. 1721.
Do.		Nathaniell Gulliver, ent. 1722.
1723		Abraham Buteux, ent. 1721.
Do.		Wm. Paradise, ent. 1718.
Do.		Thos. Ffarrer in Swithing Lane, ent. 1720.
Do.		John East, ent. 1721
1724	LI	Isaac Liger, as in 1715.
Do.	Wh	John White, as in 1719.
Do.		Meshach Godwin, ent. 1722.
Do.		M. Arnett and E. Pococke, ent. 1720.
Do.		Jas. Smith, ent. 1720

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1725		Humphrey Payne, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
Do.	. .	. . . . .
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1721.
Do.		Paul Hanet, ent. 1721
Do.		John Edwards, ent. 1724.
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1720.
1726		Edward Wood, ent. 1722.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		William Atkinson, ent. 1725.
1727		John Tuite . . .
Do.		Paul Crespin, old standard mark, ent. 1720.
1728	E·W	Edward Wood, as in 1726.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		James Gould, ent. 1722.
Do.		Edw. Cornock, ent. 1723.
1729	CR	Paul Crespin, NS 1720 (scallop and mullet as in 1727).
Do.		Aug. Courtauld, ent. 1729.
Do.	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		Francis Nelme, old standard mark, ent. 1722.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1725.
Do.		Lion rampant above. Edward Pocock, ent. 1728.
1730		Probably Jona Kirk, ent. before 1697.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1730	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.	T·F	Thos. Ffarrer, as in 1723.
Do.	AB	Abraham Buteux, as in 1723.
Do.		George Wickes, as in 1725.
Do.	R·B	Richard Bayley, NS 1720. Plain oblong
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1720.
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1728.
Do.		William Lukin, ent. 1725.
1731	LA	Paul Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		John Tuite, as in 1727.
Do.		Wm. Darker, ent. 1731.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	I·K	As in 1730 . . .
Do.		Joseph Smith, ent. 1728.
1732	PC	Paul Crespin, as in 1727.
Do.	EP	Edward Pocock, as in 1729.
Do.		George Hindmarsh, ent. 1731.
Do.		Caleb Hill, ent. 1728
1733		Paul Lamerie, 2nd mark, ent. 1732, "old sterling mark"
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		John Gamon, ent. 1726–7.
1734		Samuel Wood . .
Do.	AC	Aug. Courtauld, as in 1729.
Do.		William Gould, ent. 1732.
Do.		Charles Kandler, ent. 1727.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1735		Robert Abercromby, ent. 1731.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1725.
Do.		Richard Gurney & Co., old sterling mark, ent. 1734.
Do.	GS	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.
Do.		Peter Archambo . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1735.
Do.	P·L	Paul Lamerie, as in 1733.
Do.		John Eckford, junior, ent. 1725.
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1735.
1736		Robert Brown, ent. 1736.
Do.	RA	Robert Abercromby, as in 1735.
Do.		Joseph Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1729.
Do.		John Le Sage, ent. 1722.
1737	P·L	Paul Lamerie, as in 1733.
Do.		Louis Dupont, ent. 1736.
Do.		Isaac Callard, old sterling, ent. 1726.
Do.	I·S	Joseph Smith, as in 1731.
Do.		John Tuite, as in 1727.
1738		Benj. Sanders, ent. 1737.
Do.		Joseph Sanders, ent. 1730.
Do.		Thos. Tearle, old sterling, ent. 1720.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1738	IC	Isaac Callard, as in 1737.
Do.		Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1729.
Do.		Benj. Godfrey, ent. 1732.
Do.		Thos. Rush, ent. 1724
1739		P. Lamerie, 3rd mark, ent. 1739.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		Jeremiah King, ent. 1739.
Do.		George Wickes, King's Arms, Panton St., ent. 1739.
Do.		William Garrard, ent. 1739.
Do.		Thos. Tearle, ent. 1739.
Do.		Augustin Courtauld, ent. 1739.
1740		Gurney & Co., ent. 1739.
Do.		P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		William Hunter, ent. 1739.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1739.
Do.		Thos. Farren, ent. 1739.
Do.		Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1739.
Do.		Lewis Pantin, ent. 1739.
1741		P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		D. Willaume, ent. 1739.
Do.		J. Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1739.
1742		Edward Feline, ent. 1739.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1742		Jeconiah Ashley, ent. 1740.
Do.		Elizabeth Godfrey .
Do.		Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1739.
Do.		Samuel Wells, ent. 1740.
Do.		John Neville and Ann Craig, ent. 1740.
Do.		Wm. Gould, ent. 1739
1743		As in 1739 . .
Do.		Benj. West, ent. 1739
1744		P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.		Edward Feline, as in 1742.
Do.		John Robinson, ent. 1739.
Do.		Peter Archambo, ent. 1739.
1745		Gurney & Co., as in 1740.
Do.		Pézé Pilleau, ent. 1739.
1746	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do		Paul Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		Hugh Mills, ent. 1745.
Do.		Gurney & Co., as in 1740.
Do.		Eben. Coker, ent. 1739.
Do.	EG	Elizabeth Godfrey, as in 1742.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1746		William Peaston, ent. 1745–6.
Do.		Thos. Gilpin, ent. 1739.
1747		William Grundy, ent. 1743.
Do.		Hugh Mills, as in 1746.
Do.		Edw. Wakelin, ent. 1747.
Do.		William Cripps, ent. 1743.
Do.		Thos. Heming, ent. 1745.
1748		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1740.
Do.		Samuel Taylor, ent. 1744.
Do.		Ayme Vedeau, ent. 1739.
1749		P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		Fuller White, ent. 1744.
Do.		John Pollock, ent. 1739.
Do.		Fredk. Kandler, ent. 1739.
1750	WP	William Peaston, as in 1746.
Do.		John Rowe, ent. 1749.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, ent. 1739.
Do.		Benj. Gignac, ent. 1744.
1751		Elias Cachart, ent. 1748.
1752		Sam. Courtauld, ent. 1746.
Do.		Gurney & Co., ent. 1750.
1753		John Bayley, ent. 1751.
Do.	F·W	Fuller White, as in 1749.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1753		James Shruder, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Quantock . .
1754		Dan. Piers, ent. 1746.
Do.		John Cafe, ent. 1742
Do.		Phillips Garden, ent. 1751.
1755		John Payne, ent. 1751.
1756		Samuel Taylor, as in 1748.
Do.		Paul Crespin, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Swift, ent. 1739.
Do.		Fuller White, as in 1749.
Do.		Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
1757		Dan. Piers, as in 1754.
Do.		Edw. Aldridge and John Stamper, ent. 1753.
Do.		Pierre Gillois, ent. 1754.
1758		. . . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		Wm. Plummer, ent. 1755.
Do.		Thos. Whipham, and Chas. Wright, ent. 1757.
Do.		John Payne, as in 1755.
1759		Parker and Wakelin, goldsmiths to the Prince of Wales.
Do.		Robert Rew, ent. 1754.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1759		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.		Wm. Cafe, ent. 1757.
Do.		John Langford and John Sebille.
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.		Wm. Shaw and Wm. Priest, ent. 1749.
Do.		. . . .
1760		Abraham Portal, ent. 1749.
Do.		Richard Rugg, ent. 1754, smaller size letters than Robert Rew of same year.
1761		. . . . .
Do.		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
1762		Jacob Marshe, ent. 1744.
Do.		Fuller White, ent. 1758.
1763		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		William Shaw, ent. 1749.
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.		Lewis Herne and François Butty, ent. 1757.
Do.		Probably Thos. Powell, ent. 1756.
Do.		Probably W. and R. Peaston.
1764		Septimus and James Crespell.
Do.		Samuel Herbert and Co., ent. 1750.
Do.		David and Robert Hennell, ent. 1763.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1764	E·C	Probably Ebenezer Coker.
Do.	J W·B P	William Bond and John Phipps, ent. 1754.
Do.	WG	Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.
Do.	L·B	Louis Black, ent. 1761.
Do.	W P J P	William and James Priest.
Do.	D S R S	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp.
1765	I W V L	. . . . .
Do.	I·S	John Swift, as in 1756.
1766	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	I WV L	As in 1765 . .
Do.	F·B N·D	François Butty and Nich. Dumee, ent. 1759.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	★ PW	Peter Werritzer, ent. 1750.
Do.	T·H I·C	Thos. Hannam and John Crouch.
1767	A·L ★	Aug. Lesage . . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	F·B N·D	Butty and Dumee, as in 1766.
Do.		Thos. Heming . .
1768	SC IC	S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.	C T·W W	Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.	I·C	Probably John Carter.
Do.	R·R	Richard Rugg, as in 1760.
1769	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	T. P.	As in 1763. . .
Do.	H I·S C	John Hyatt and Chas. Semore, ent. 1757.
1769	IH	Joseph Heriot, ent. 1750.
Do.	F·C	Fras. Crump, ent. 1756.
1770	TH	Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.	SC IC	S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.	I·C	See 1768.
1771	W·P	W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.	T·P	As in 1763.
Do.	E·C	See 1764.
Do.	P·N	Philip Norman .
1772	T I·D D	Thos. and Jabez Daniel.
Do.	IP EW	Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.	ER	Probably Emick Romer.
Do.	TH	Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.	CW	C. Wright . .
Do.	JA	Jonathan Alleine .
Do.	IB	Probably John Barry, ent. 1758.
1773	IP EW	Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.	W·P	W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.	I·K	. . . . .
Do.	SC IC	S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
1774	WV	William Vincent .
Do.	I·C T·H	Crouch and Hannam, see 1766.
Do.	GS	George Smith, ent. 1774.
Do.	W S R C	Sumner and Crossley, ent. 1773.
Do.	I·Y O·I	James Young and Orlando Jackson, ent. 1774.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1775	I·C	See 1768 . . .
Do.	TD	T. Daniell, ent. 1774.
Do.	WS	. . . . .
Do.	R·P	Robert Piercy, ent. 1775.
Do.	I·Y	James Young, ent. 1775
1776	R·I I·S	Robt. Jones and John Scofield, ent. 1776.
Do.	H C·A G	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, ent. 1775.
Do.	BD	Burrage Davenport .
Do.	A·F	Andrew Fogelberg .
1777	WS	As in 1775 . . .
Do.	H C·A G	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, as in 1775.
Do.	CW	As in 1772 . . .
Do.	R D·S S	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp.
1778	IH	T. Heming, as in 1767.
1779	BD	B. Davenport, as in 1776.
Do.	T·N	Thos. Northcote, ent. 1776.
1780	I·W W·T	John Wakelin and Wm. Tayler, 1776–92.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, ent. 1778.
1781	IB	Probably John Barry, as in 1772.
Do.	E·F	Edward Fennell, ent. 1780.
Do.	D S R S	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, ent. 1780.
1782	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, ent. 1774.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1783	EI	Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
1784	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.
Do.	SW	Samuel Wintle, ent. 1783.
1785	TD	T. Daniell, as in 1775.
Do.	R·C	Richd. Crossley, ent. 1782.
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.
Do.	IL	John Lambe, ent. 1783.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.
1786	G S W F	George Smith and William Fearn, ent. 1786.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	I·H	John Harris, ent. 1786.
1787	HG	Henry Green, ent. 1786.
1788	HC	Hen. Chawner, 1786–96.
Do.	I·C T·H	Crouch and Hannam, as in 1774.
1789	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.
1790	W·P I·P	Wm. Pitts and Joseph Preedy, ent. 1791.
Do.	WV	Wm. Vincent, as in 1774.
1791	R·H	Robert Hennell, ent. 1773.
Do.	W·A	Wm. Abdy, ent. 1784.
Do.	HG	Henry Green, as in 1787.
Do.	P B A B	Peter and Ann Bateman, ent. 1791.
Do.	HC	Henry Chawner, as in 1788.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1792	HC	Henry Chawner, as in 1788.
Do.	I·K	John King, ent. 1785.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	P·S	Paul Storr, ent. 1792-3.
Do.	RS	Robert Sharp, ent. 1789.
Do.	G S / T H	George Smith and Thos. Hayter, ent. 1792.
1793	IM	John Moore, ent. 1778.
1794	W P / I·P	Pitts and Preedy, as in 1790.
1795	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	IT	John Thompson of Sunderland, ent. 1785.
1796	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
1797	Do.	Do. . . . .
Do.	WA	Wm. Abdy, as in 1791.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
Do.	R H / D H	Robert and David Henell, ent. 1795.
1798	G S	. . . . .
Do.	R·C	Richard Crossley, as in 1785.
Do.	J·E	John Emes, 1796–1808.
Do.	I·W / R·G	J. Wakelin and Robt. Garrard, 1792–1802
1799	I·R	John Robins, ent. 1774.
Do.	W E / W F	Wm. Ealey and Wm. Fearn, ent. 1797.
1800	I·B	. . . . .
Do.	P B / A B / W B	Peter, Ann, and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1800.
1802	R H / D H / S H	Messrs. Henell. .
1804	HN	Henry Nutting, ent. 1796.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, Part II.,

TO BE USED

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING PORTION.

1494		Bird's head . .
1496	. .	Dim. fleur-de-lys, as in 1479.
Do.		Indented leaf, no shield.
1510	. .	. . . . .
1512	.	Fish, as in 1507 .
1518	. .	Do. . . . .
1523	. .	Fleur-de-lys, &c., as in 1525.
1524		. . . . .
1525		. . . . .

1527		. . . . .
1528	. .	Fringed S, as in 1519.
1529	. .	Fleur de lys, &c., as in 1525.
1535	. .	Broad arrow, as in 1534.
1536		Sheaf of arrows .
1543	. .	Do. . . .
1547	BN	Linked letters, as in 1549.
1549	RD	Linked letters, as in 1552.
Do.	FB	. . . . .
1552	. .	Bird, as in 1555.
1553	RM	. . . . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1559		Stag's head, as in 1551.
Do.		Lamp . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1562		Letter S, surrounded by rays, alternately straight and waving.
Do.		. . . . .
1563		Three mullets and crescent, as in 1560
1564		See 1567 . .
1567		Bull's head erased, as in 1569.
1568	MG	. . . . .
1569		Bull's head as above in 1567.
Do.	IC	. . . . .
Do.	IH	. . . . .
1570		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	IH	. . . . .
Do.		Horse's head couped to sinister.
Do.		Covered cup . .
Do.		Orb and cross, as in 1569.
Do.		No shield . . .
1571	HW	As in 1563 . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Animal's head erased.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1571	AB	. . . . .
Do.	IF	As in 1571 . .
Do.	M	. . . . .
1573		Bird, as in 1567 .
Do.		Helmet . .
1576	IH	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Small animal, ? snail.
Do.		. . . . .
1577	AH	. . . . .
1578		. . . . .
1579	IC	As in 1578 . .
Do.	HW	As in 1563 . .
Do.	HC	. . . . .
1580	SB	As in 1580 . .
1581	HW	. . . . .
1583	FR	Linked, as in 1568
1585	SB	As in 1580 . .
1594	NR	. . . . .
Do.	TH	. . . . .
1595	IA	As in 1604 . .
1596	T	. . . . .
1597	RB	Mullet below shaped shield, as in 1624. See p. 422.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1597		
Do.		
1598		Eagle displayed, as in 1597.
Do.		
Do.		Hart lodged
1599		
Do.		
1600		
1602		
1603		Tun below
1606		
Do.		
Do.		Open right hand.
1608		
1609		
1610	WR	As in 1608
Do.		W within Crescent
1611		
1613		
1614		
1617		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1618		
Do.		
1619		
1622		
1623		
1624	DG	As in 1630
1625		And see 1633
1630		
Do.		
1631		And see 1660
1632	IM	Pig below, as in 1639.
Do.		Escallop shell as in 1635.
Do.		
Do.		
1634		Italic F as in 1635
Do.		
1636		
Do.		
1637		
1638		Probably Fras. Snow's widow.
1639		W with I above, as in 1636.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1639	IB	Buckle beneath as in 1638.
Do.	IM	. . . . .
1640	RP	. . . . .
Do.	WC	. . . . .
1641	WM	. . . . .
Do.	WM	. . . . .
Do.	RW	. . . . .
1647	. .	Bird in plain shield
1649	. .	Do. Do.
Do.	KF	As in 1652 . .
1650	IG	. . . . .
1651	C	. . . . .
Do.	RW	. . . . .
1652	AF	. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
1655	NW	As in 1646 . .
1656	E·D	. . . . .
1658	. .	Hound sejant as in 1653.
1660	F·L	. . . . .
Do.	TM	No doubt Thos. Maundy. See p. 398.
Do.	B	And see 1631. .
Do.	MA	Linked as in 1665.
Do.	HG	As in 1656 . .
Do.	S	. . . . .
1661	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	M	Italic A. C. linked.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1661	WM	As in 1658 . .
1663	PD	. . . . .
1664	AF	As in 1663 . .
Do.	. .	Italic A. C. linked as in 1661.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	S	Crowned, as in 1664
Do.	B	. . . . .
1668	GV	. . . . .
1669	IN	. . . . .
Do.	SR	. . . . .
1670	WG	. . . . .
1676	SN	. . . . .
1678	TC	Fish above, as in 1677.
1679	CK	. . . . .
1681	L	. . . . .
Do.	TE	. . . . .
Do.	IM	. . . . .
Do.	NW	. . . . .
1682	A	Italic A . . .
Do.	A	. . . . .
1683	TT	. . . . .
Do.	TN	. . . . .
1684	SH	. . . . .
Do.	IN	As in 1662 . .

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1685	TI	Escallop above and below, as in 1685
1686		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1687		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1688		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1689		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1690		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Probably Timothy Ley. See 1699 and 1727.
Do.		. . . . .
1692		Probably Wm. Gamble.
Do.		Two italic B's addorsed.
Do.		. . . . .
1693		. . . . .
1694		. . . . .
1696 Part 1. c.		. . . . .
1696		Another mark for Fras. Garthorne.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1696 Part 2.		Thos. Parr, ent. Apr. 1697.
1697		John Laughton, ent. 1697.
Do.		Isaac Dighton . .
Do.		Another mark for Jos. Bird.
Do.		Thomas Brydon.
Do.		Samuel Jefferys.
Do.		Jona Kirke.
Do.		Thomas Issod.
1698		Philip Roker.
Do.		Name unknown .
Do.		William Keatt . .
Do.		Another mark for Wm. ffawdery.
1699		William Petley, ent. 1699.
Do.		Timothy Ley, ent. 1697. See 1690.
Do.		Richard Syng, ent. 1697.
Do.		John Leach, ent. 1697.
Do.		Alex. Roode . .
1700		Gabriell Player, ent. 1700.
Do.		William Denny .
Do.		Fras. Archbold, ent. 1697.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1701		Samuell Wastell, ent. 1701.
Do.		Willughby Masham, ent. 1701.
c. 1701		Lawrence Coles, ent. 1697.
1702		Thos. Sadler, ent. 1701.
Do.		Thos. Corbett, ent. 1699.
Do.		Chas. Overing, ent. 1697.
Do.		Geo. Garthorne, ent. 1697.
Do.		Rich. Biggs, ent. 1700.
1704		John Read and Paul Sleamaker, ent. 1707.
1706		John Rand, ent. 1704.
1707		John Abbott, ent. 706.
Do.		Thos. Folkingham, ent. 1706.
Do.		Thos. Burridge, ent. 1706.
Do.		Chas. Adam, ent. 1702.
1708		. . . . .
Do.		Ambrose Steventon, ent. 1706.
1709	PY	Benj. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Thos. Ffarren, ent. 1707.
Do.		John Chartier, 2nd mark. See 1699, p. 438.
1710		Lewis Mettayer, ent. 1700.
1712		John Martin Stocker, ent. 1710.
Do.		Richard Raine, ent. 1712.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1713		Thos. Port, ent. 1713.
Do.	PE	Mullet above and below. W. Penstone, ent. 1712.
1714		Charles Jackson, ent. 1714.
Do.		W. England and John Vaen, ent. 1714.
1715		Francis Plymley, ent. 1715.
Do.		Nathl. Roe, ent. 1710. "Gone to live in Norwich."
Do.		Thos. Langford, ent. 1715.
Do.		James Fraillon, ent. 1710.
1716		Joseph Clare, ent. 1713.
Do.		Michael Boult, ent. 1713.
Do.		Thos. Ewisden, ent. 1713.
Do.		Henry Miller, ent. 1714.
1717		See 1711 • •
Do.		Anne Tanqueray; probably widow of David Tanqueray.
Do.		Réné Hudell, ent. 1717.
Do.		. . . . .
1718		Wm. Darker at the Acorn, ent. 1718.
Do.		Thos. Morse, ent. 1718.
1719		Thos. Tearle, ent. 1719.
Do.		Thos. Bamford, ent. 1719.
Do.		Wm. Bellanger, ent. 1716.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1719		Tom Newton, ent. 1718.
1720		Do., ent. 1720. Old sterling.
Do.	SM	Samuel Margas, ent. 1720. Old sterling.
Do.		John Sanders, ent. 1717.
Do.		Peter Archambo, ent. 1720.
Do.		John Sanders, ent. 1720, Old Sterling.
Do.		David Tanqueray.
Do.		Lewis Mettayer.
Do.		Benj. Watts . .
Do.		Richard Bayley .
Do.		William Fawdery.
Do.		J. Barbut . .
Do.		Isaac Liger . .
Do.		Charles Jackson .
Do.		Samuel Hitchcock
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Paul Hanet, ent. 1715.
1721		Simon Pantin, ent. 1720.
Do.		Edw. Turner, ent. 1720.
Do.		Edw. Gibbon, ent. 1719.
Do.		John Wisdome, ent. 1720.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1721		S. Holaday, ent. 1719.
Do.		Samuell Lea, ent. 1721.
Do.		John Bathe, ent. 1721.
Do.		Matth. E. Lofthouse, ent. 1721.
Do.		As in 1696.
1722		Nic. Clausen, ent. 1722.
Do.	IE	John Eckfourd .
Do.		W. Scarlet, ent. 1722.
1723		Edw. Gibbon, ent. 1723.
Do.		Thos. Morse, ent. 1720. Old sterling.
Do.		Abraham Buteux. See 1723.
Do.		Benj. Pyne. See 1684.
Do.		Thos. Ffarrer. See 1723.
Do.		Arthur Dicken, ent. 1720.
1724		Arnett and Pococke.
Do.	IW	John Wilkes, ent. 1722.
Do.		John Le Sage, ent. 1718.
Do.		John Gibbons, ent. 1724.
1725		George Wickes, ent. 1721.
Do.		Bernard Fletcher, ent. 1725.
Do.		Isaac Ribouleau, ent. 1720.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1725	. .	Benj. Pyne, as in 1723. See 1684.
Do.	SH	Sarah Holaday, ent. 1725.
Do.	WT	Wm. Toone, ent. 1725.
1726	P	Benj. Pyne, as in 1723.
Do.	AT	Wm. Atkinson, ent. 1725.
1727	WD	Wm. Darker, ent. 1724.
Do.	T·L	Timothy Ley, as ent. before 1697.
Do.	I·M	Jacob Margas, ent. 1720.
Do.	CH	Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1727.
Do.	WS	Wm. Shaw, ent. 1727.
Do.	EB	Edmund Bodington, ent. 1727.
Do.	F	Hester Fawdery, ent. 1727.
Do.	TF	Th. Fawler (?) .
1728	GO	James Gould, ent. 1722.
Do.	I·M	John Millington, ent. 1728.
Do.	TM	Thos. Mason, ent. 1720.
Do.	I+F	John ffawdery, ent. 1728-9.
Do.	LA	Jane Lambe, ent. 1719.
Do.	FG	Fras. Garthorne, as before 1697.
1729	KA MU	Charles Kandler and James Murray, ent. 1729.
Do.	IM CK	Do. . . . .
Do.	RS	Richard Scarlet, ent. 1720.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1729	R·L	Robert Lucas, ent. 1726.
Do.	IS	Joseph Steward, ent. 1720.
1730	W·P	William Petley, ent. 1720.
1731	T·E	Thos. England, ent. 1725.
Do.	IW	James Wilkes, ent. 1722.
Do.	EB	Edward Bennett, ent. 1731.
Do.	PB	Peter Bennett, ent. 1731.
Do.	E B	Eliz. Buteux, ent. 1731.
Do.	SP	Sarah Parr, ent. 1720.
Do.	EY	Edw. Yorke, ent. 1730.
Do.	M·L	Mary Lofthouse, ent. 1731.
Do.	R P	Richd. Pargiter .
1732	TP	Thos. Parr, ent. 9 Feb., 1733.
1733	MP	Mary Pantin, ent. 1733.
Do.	LP	Lewis Pantin, ent. 1733.
1734	G S	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.
Do.	JJ	John Jones . .
1735	G·E	Griffith Edwards, ent. 1732.
Do.	P·P	Peze Pilleau . .
Do.	IW	John White, ent. 1724. Old sterling.
1736	DH	Daniel Hennell, ent. 1736.
Do.	H·H	Henry Herbert, ent. 1734.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1736	EB	Eliz. Buteux, as in 1731.
Do.	IN	John Newton, ent. 1726.
Do.	FS	Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1729.
Do.	BC	Probably Benj. Cartwright.
Do.		. . . . .
1737	F·K	Fred. Kandler, ent. 1735.
Do.	GS	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.
Do.	CA	Isaac Callard, ent. 1726.
1738	RZ	Richard Zouch, ent. 1735.
Do.	PB	Phil. Bruguier, ent. 1738.
Do.	EC	Ebenezer Coker, ent. 1738.
1739	DG	Dinah Gamon, ent. 1739.
Do.	IH	John Harwood, ent. 1739.
Do.	JH	John Harvey, ent. 1739.
Do.	IT	John Tuite, ent. 1739.
Do.	RP	Robt. Pilkington, ent. 1739.
Do.	GH	Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1739.
Do.	JN	John Newton, ent. 1739. See 1736.
Do.	EV	Edward Vincent, ent. 1739.
Do.	FN	Fras. Nelme, ent. 1739.
Do.	JW	Jas. Wilks, ent. 1739.
Do.	. .	Lewis Pantin, as in 1740.
1740	DH	Probably D. Hennell; and see 1751.
Do.	JF	Jonathan Fossy, ent. 1739.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1740	W T·W W	T. Whipham and W. Williams, ent. 1740.
1741	FS	Fras. Spilsbury, as in 1740.
Do.	RR	Robt. Abercromby, ent. 1739.
Dc.	PC	Paul Crespin, ent. 1739. (See p. 323.)
1743	. .	Robt. Abercromby, as in 1741.
Do.	HB	Henry Brind, ent. 1742.
Do.	EW	Edward Wood, ent. 1740.
Do.	GJ	George Greenhill Jones, ent. 1739.
1744	RG	Richard Gosling, ent. 1739.
1745	INe	John Neville, ent. 1745.
Do.	IC	Isaac Callard, ent. 1739.
1746	GB	George Boothby, ent. 1739.
1747	WW	Wm. Williams, ent. 1742.
1749	A·K	Andrew Killik, ent. 1749.
1750	JW	John Wirgman, ent. 1745.
1751	. .	Probably D. Hennell, as in 1740.
Do.	F·K	Fredk. Knopfell, ent. 1752.
1752	WA	Wm. Alexander, ent. 1742.
Do.	PC	Paul Callard, ent. 1751.
Do.	R·C	Robt. Cox, ent. 1752.
Do.	JM	James Morrison, ent. 1740.
1753	P P·A M	Peter Archambo and P. Meure, ent. 1749.
Do.	WG	William Gould, ent. 1753.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1754		Simon Lesage, ent. 1754.
Do.	DS	In plain oval. Dorothy Sarbit, ent. 1753.
1756		W. and R. Peaston, ent. 1756.
Do.		Thos. Whipham, ent. 1739.
1757		Benj. Cartwright, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Jacobs, ent. 1739.
Do.	IK TG	In plain square. John Kentenber and Thos. Groves, ent. 1757.
Do.		Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
1758		. . . . .
Do.		Thos. Wallis, ent. 1758.
Do.		Robert Cox, ent. 1755.
1759		James Tookey, ent. 1750.
1760		Mordecai Fox, ent. 1746.
1761		. . . . .
Do.	. .	F. Kandler, as in 1749.
1762		Magdalen Feline, ent. 1753.
1763		Probably E. Romer.
1764		. . . . .
1765		. . . . .
Do.		Wm. Robertson, ent. 1753.
1766		. . . . .
Do.		Thos Bumfriss and Orlando Jackson, ent. 1766.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1766		. . . . .
Do.	LC	In lozenge, Louisa Courtauld, widow
1767	.	Fuller White, as in 1762.
1769		Probably Wm. Tuite, ent. 1756.
Do.		. . . . .
1770	AF	As in 1776.
1771		Orlando Jackson, ent. 1759 and 1770.
Do.		Dr. Smith and R. Sharp, see also 1764—1777.
Do.		Eliz. Tookey.
1772		John Deacon.
1773		Wm. Holmes and Nichs. Dumee, ent. 1773.
1774		Thos. Tookey, ent. 1773.
1775		Abraham Barrier, ent. 1775.
Do.		Louis Ducommien, ent. 1775.
1776		Nichs. Dumee, ent. 1776.
Do.		Walter Tweedie, ent. 1775.
1777		Robt. Makepeace and Richard Carter, ent. 1777.
Do.		Fredk. Kandler.
1778		Abraham Barrier and Louis Ducommien.
1779		Thos. and Richard Payne.
1780		T. Heming, as in 1767.
1782		Wm. Sumner, spoonmaker, ent. 1782.
Do.		Thos. Chawner, ent. 1773.
1784	EI	Edward Jay, ent. 1757.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1784	R·L	Benj. Laver, ent. 1781.
Do.	IH	. . . . .
1786	TL	. . . . .
1790	TP	As in 1763.
Do.	PB IB	Peter and Jonathan Bateman, ent. 1790.
Do.	TP ER	Phipps and Robinson.
1791	DU NH	Duncan Urquhart and Napthali Hart, ent. 1791.
Do.	I·E	John Edward, ent. 1788.
Do.	AF SG	Andrew Fogelberg and Stephen Gilbert.
Do.	DD	Daniel Denney, ent. 1786.
1793	I·F I·B	John Fountain and John Beadnell, ent. 1793.
Do.	W·F I·F	Wm. and John Fisher, ent. 1793.
Do.	IM	John Mewburn .
Do.	GB	Probably G. Bourne.
1794	TH	Thos. Howell, Bath, ent. 1791.
Do.	RM TM	Robert and Thomas Makepeace, ent. 1794.
Do.	TN GB	Thos. Northcote and Geo. Bourne, ent. 1794.
Do.	WF	Wm. Fountain, ent. 1794.
Do.	IB EB	James and Eliz. Bland, ent. 1794.
1795	RM	Robt. Makepeace, Serle St.
Do.	I·P I·P	Jonathan Perkins, sr. and jr.
1796	H·C I·E	Henry Chawner and John Emes, 1796–98.
Do.	SG EW	In plain square. Sam. Godbehere and Edward Wigan, ent. 1792.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1798	HN	Hannah Northcote, ent. 1798.
1799	GS	George Smith, jr., ent. 1799.
Do.	IL	John Lias, ent. 1799.
Do.	TS	Thos. Streetin, ent. 1799. Spoonmaker.
Do.	WP	Wm. Pitts, ent. 1799.
Do.	RC	Richd. Cooke.
1800	I·P	Joseph Preedy, ent. 1800.
Do.	T·H I·C	Thos. Hannam and John Crouch, ent. 1799.
Do.	TW	Thos. Wallis, ent. 1792.
Do.	SG EW IB	Sam Godbehere, Edw. Wigan, and James Bult, ent. 1800.
Do.	CB TB	Christopher and T. W. Barker, ent. 1800.
1801	PS	Paul Storr, ent. 1799 (see also 1792). In plain two-lobed shield.
Do.	A·B G·B	Alice and George Burrows, ent. 1801.
1802	SG W	Saml. and George Whitford, ent. 1802.
Do.	W·S	Wm. Sumner, ent. 1802. Spoonmaker.
Do.	RG	Robert Garrard, ent. 1802.
Do.	R·H S H	Robt. and Saml. Hennell, ent. 1802.
Do.	I·H	John Hawkins, ent. 1802. Spoonmaker.
1804	TP	Thos. Pitts, ent. 1804.
Do.	GW	George Wintle, ent. 1804. Spoonmaker.
1805	D·U N·H	Duncan Urquhart and N. Hart, ent. 1805.
Do.	TD	Thos. Paine Dexter, ent. 1805.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1805	W B R·S	Wm. Burwash and Richd. Sibley, ent. 1805.
Do.	PB WB	Peter and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1805.
1806	TG IG IC	Thos. and Joseph Guest and Joseph Cradock, ent. 1806.
1807	I·C	John Clarke, ent. 1807.
Do.	RC GS	Richard Crosley and George Smith, ent. 1807.
Do.	T·H	Thos. Halford, ent. 1807.
Do.	SW	Saml. Whitford, ent. 1807.
1808	JC	John Crouch, ent. 1808.
Do.	WE WF WC	Wm. Eley, Wm. Fearn, Wm. Chawner, ent. 1808. In plain upright oblong.
Do.	RE EB	Rebecca Emes and Edw. Barnard, ent. 1808.
Do.	HN RH	Henry Nutting and Robt. Hennell, ent. 1808.
1809	MS ES	Mary and Eliz. Sumner, ent. 1809.
Do.	HN	Henry Nutting, ent. 1809.
Do.	IWS WE	J. W. Story and W. Elliott, ent. 1809. In plain square.
Do.	RH	Robt. Hennell, ent. 1809.
Do.	IC TH	John Cotton and Thos. Head, ent. 1809. Spoonmakers.
1810	TW JH	Thos. Wallis and Jonathan Hayne, ent. 1810.
1811	S·H	Saml. Hennell, ent. 1811.
Do.	RR	Robt. Rutland, ent. 1811. Spoonmaker.
Do.	JB	James Beebe, ent. 1811. Spoonmaker.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1812	GS	George Smith, ent. 1812. Spoonmaker.
Do.	IC WR	Joseph Cradock and W. Reid, ent. 1812.
1813	GW	Geo. Wintle, ent. 1813. Spoonmaker.
1815	WC	Wm. Chawner, ent. 1815. Spoonmaker.
Do.	W·B	Wm. Bateman, ent. 1815.
Do.	CR DR	Christian Ker Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ent. 1815.
1816	TH GH	Thos. and Geo. Hayter, ent. 1816.
1819	PR	Philip Rundell, ent. 1819.
Do.	I·L H·L	John and Henry Lias, ent. 1819.
1820	WB	Wm. Burwash, ent. 1813.
1821	RG	Robert Garrard.
1822	CF	Charles Fox, ent. 1822.
Do.	T·W	Wm. Traies, ent. 1822. Spoonmaker.
1823	IL HL CL	John, Henry, and Chas. Lias, ent. 1823.
Do.	I·B	John Bridge, ent. 1823.
1825	RC	Randall Chatterton, ent. 1825. Spoonmaker.
1826	A·B·S	Adey Bellamy Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1826.
Do.	JW	Jacob Wintle, ent. 1826. Spoonmaker.
1827	T·C·S	Thos. Cox Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1827.
1828	JCE	Jas. Chas. Edington, ent. 1828.
1829	EE B JW	Edw. Barnard, Edw. Barnard, jr., John Barnard, and W. Barnard.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
1833	PS	Paul Storr . .
Do.	AS JS AS	Adey Bellamy Savory, Joseph Savory, and Albert Savory, ent. 1833.
1837	RS	Richard Sibley, ent. 1837.
1838	WT RA	Wm. Theobalds and Robt. Metcalf Atkinson. Plate and spoon-makers, ent. 1838.
1839	FD	Fras. D. Dexter, ent. 1839.

Date.	Maker's Mark.	
Do.	IM & ISH	John Mortimer and John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1839.
Do.	WB DB	W. Bateman and Danl. Ball, Bunhill Row, ent. 1839.
1840	MC GA	Mary Chawner and Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840.
Do.	GA	Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840. Spoon-maker.
1841	JS AS	Jos. and Albert Savory, ent. 1841.
1844	ISH	John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1844.

APPENDIX B.

IMPROVED

TABLES OF THE DATE-LETTERS

USED BY ALL THE

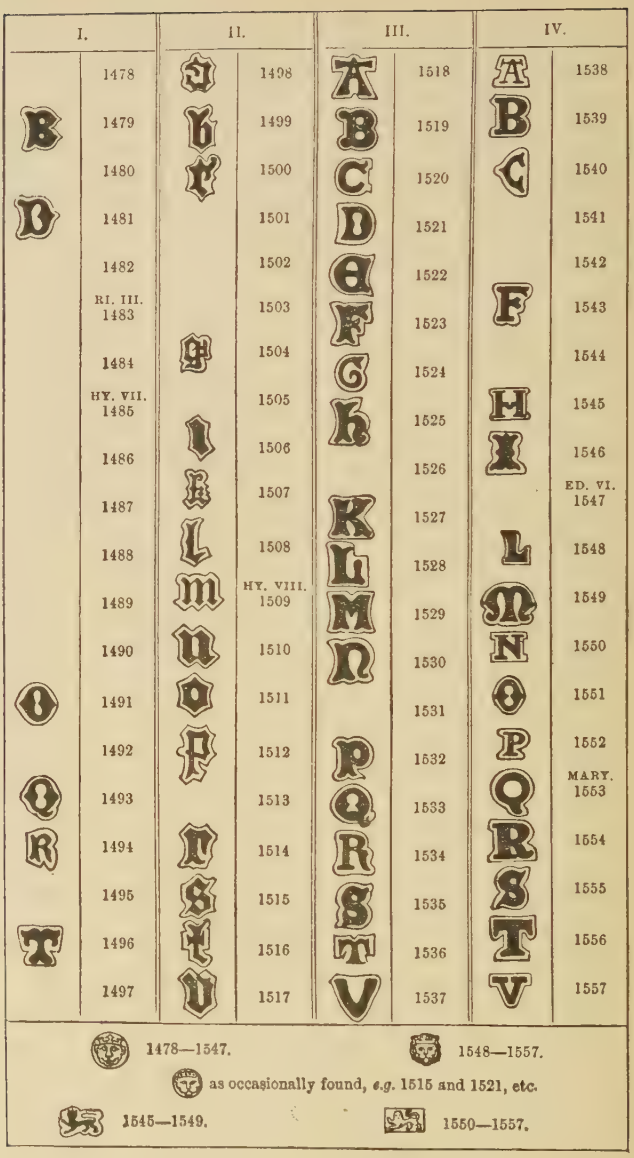
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH ASSAY-HALLS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

CHARACTERS OF THE ALPHABETS OF DATE-LETTERS
USED BY GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY OF LONDON.

I.	1478 to 1497.	—Lombardic, double cusps.
II.	1498 to 1517.	—Black letter, small.
III.	1518 to 1537.	—Lombardic.
IV.	1538 to 1557.	—Roman letter, and other capitals.
V.	1558 to 1577.	—Black letter, small.
VI.	1578 to 1597.	—Roman letter, capitals.
VII.	1598 to 1617.	—Lombardic, external cusps.
VIII.	1618 to 1637.	—Italic letter, small.
IX.	1638 to 1657.	—Court hand.
X.	1658 to 1677.	—Black letter, capitals.
XI.	1678 to 1696.	— Ditto, small.
XII.	1696 to 1715.	—Court hand.
XIII.	1716 to 1735.	—Roman letter, capitals.
XIV.	1736 to 1755.	— Ditto, small.
XV.	1756 to 1775.	—Old English or black letter, capitals.
XVI.	1776 to 1795.	—Roman letter, small.
XVII.	1796 to 1815.	— Ditto, capitals.
XVIII.	1816 to 1835.	— Ditto, small.
XIX.	1836 to 1855.	—Old English or black letter, capitals.
XX.	1856 to 1875.	— Ditto, small.
XXI.	1876 to 1895.	—Roman letter, capitals.
XXII.	1896 to 1915.	— Ditto, small.

The various forms of the leopard's head crowned, and of the lion passant, afford such material aid in determining the date of a piece of plate, and in enabling the letters of one alphabet to be readily distinguished from those of another, that engravings have been given of those marks at the foot of each alphabet. The Old English S of 1695 may by their aid be instantly distinguished from the same letter in Alphabet V., the Roman capitals of Alphabet VI. from those of Alphabet XIII., and so on. It will be seen that in this way the addition of the leopard's head and lion's head erased renders any small and accidental inaccuracies in the letters and their shields of comparatively little importance.


I.
II.
III.
IV.
1478
1479
1480
1481
1482
RI. III. 1483
1484
HY. VII. 1485
1486
1487
1488
1489
1490
1491
1492
1493
1494
1495
1496
1497
1498
1499
1500
1501
1502
1503
1504
1505
1506
1507
1508
HY. VIII. 1509
1510
1511
1512
1513
1514
1515
1516
1517
1518
1519
1520
1521
1522
1523
1524
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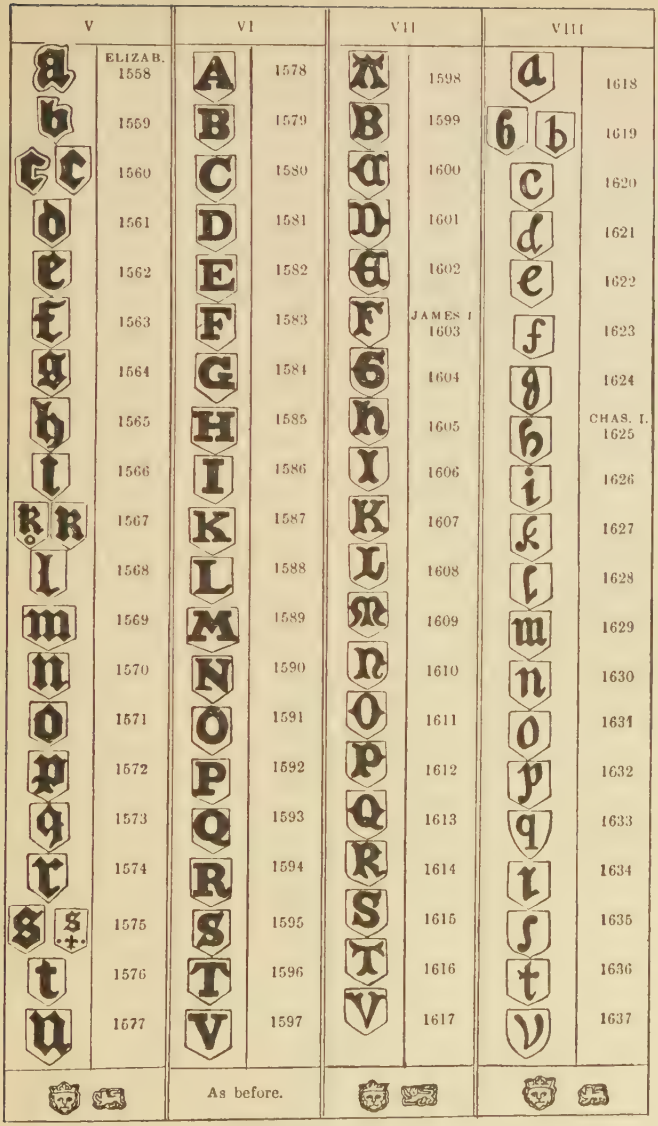
1533
1534
1535
1536
1537
1538
1539
1540
1541
1542
1543
1544
1545
1546
ED. VI. 1547
1548
1549
1550
1551
1552
MARY. 1553
1554
1555
1556
1557
1478—1547.
1548—1557.
as occasionally found, e.g. 1515 and 1521, etc.
1545—1549.
1550—1557.



MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.

A	1638	A	1658	a	1678	a	1696 Mar. to May
B *	1639	B	1659	b	1679	b	1697
C	1640	C	CHAS. II. 1660	c	1680	c	1698
D	1641	D	1661	d	1681	d	1699
E	1642	E	1662	e	1682	e	1700
F	1643	F	1663	f	1683	f	1701
G	1644	G	1664	g	1684	g	ANNE. 1702
H *	1645	H	1665	h	JAS. II. 1685	h	1703
I *	1646	I	1666	i	1686	i	1704
K	1647	K	1667	k	1687	k	1705
L	1648	L	1668	l	W. MARY. 1688	l	1706
M	CMWLTH. 1649	M	1669	m	1689	m	1707
N	1650	N	1670	n	1690	n	1708
O	1651	O	1671	o	1691	o	1709
P	1652	P	1672	p	1692	p	1710
Q	1653	Q	1673	q	1693	q	1711
R	1654	R	1674	r	1694	r	1712
S	1655	S	1675	s	WM. III. 1695	s	1713
T	1656	T	1676	t	1696 Mayto Mar.	t	GEO. I. 1714
U	1657	U	1677		.....	u	1715
As before.							

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.

NOTE.—From March 1696-7 to June 1720 Britannia and lion's head erased substituted for the leopard's head crowned and the lion passant, on silver.

* These letters and their shields vary in some examples.

XIII.		XIV.		XV.		XVI.	
A	1716	a	1736	A	1756	a	1776
B	1717	b	1737	B	1757	b	1777
C	1718	C	1738	C	1758	c	1778
D	1719	d	1739	D	1759	d	1779
E	1720	e	1740	E	GEO. III. 1760	e	1780
F	1721	f	1741	F	1761	f	1781
G	1722	g	1742	G	1762	g	1782
H	1723	h	1743	H	1763	h	1783
I	1724	i	1744	I	1764	i	1784
K	1725	k	1745	K	1765	k	1785
L	1726	l	1746	L	1766	l	1786
M	GEO. II. 1727	m	1747	M	1767	m	1787
N	1728	n	1748	N	1768	n	1788
O	1729	o	1749	O	1769	o	1789
P	1730	p	1750	P	1770	p	1790
Q	1731	q	1751	Q	1771	q	1791
R	1732	r	1752	R	1772	r	1792
S	1733	s	1753	S	1773	s	1793
T	1734	t	1754	T	1774	t	1794
V	1735	u	1755	U	1775	u	1795
•						As before.	

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant. And (from 1784) 5. Sovereign's head.

* From 1716—1720 as before. From 1720—1729 the punches are of uncertain shape: some look like old damaged punches of before 1697 brought again into use. From 1729—1739 the punches were a plain oblong rectangle for the lion passant, and a plain angular heraldic shield for the leopard's head crowned.

XVII.		XVIII.		XIX	
A	1796	a	1816	A	1836
B	1797	b	1817	B	VICT. 1837
C	1798	c	1818	C	1838
D	1799	d	1819	D	1839
E	1800	e	GEO. IV. 1820	E	1840
F	1801	f	1821	F	1841
G	1802	g	1822	G	1842
H	1803	h	1823	H	1843
I	1804	i	1824	I	1844
K	1805	k	1825	K	1845
L	1806	l	1826	L	1846
M	1807	m	1827	M	1847
N	1808	n	1828	N	1848
O	1809	o	1829	O	1849
P	1810	p	WM. IV 1830	P	1850
Q	1811	q	1831	Q	1851
R	1812	r	1832	R	1852
S	1813	s	1833	S	1853
T	1814	t	1834	T	1854
U	1815	u	1835	U	1855
As before.				As before.	

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant. 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—The leopard's head is without a crown sometimes in, and always after, 1821.

XX.		XXI.		XXII.	
a	1856	A	1876	a	1896
b	1857	B	1877	b	1897
c	1858	C	1878	c	1898
d	1859	D	1879		etc.
e	1860	E	1880		
f	1861	F	1881		
g	1862	G	1882		
h	1863	H	1883		
i	1864	I	1884		
k	1865	K	1885		
l	1866	L	1886		
m	1867	M	1887		
n	1868	N	1888		
o	1869	O	1889		
p	1870	P	1890		
q	1871	Q	1891		
r	1872	R	1892		
s	1873	S	1893		
t	1874	T	1894		
v	1875	U	1895		
As before.		As before.			

NOTE.

Since 1697, if not earlier, the London marks have been of several sizes so as to suit large and small articles, and whilst the largest size of punch bears the marks as they are here given, the smaller sizes often have the letter, lion passant, or other mark, on a plain square or oblong with the corners slightly cut off; sometimes, however, they are a small edition of the full-sized marks.

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant. 5. Sovereign's head till 1890.

	1561		1584		1607		1632
	1562		1585		1608		1633
	1563		1586		1609		1634
	1564		1587		1610		1635
	1565		1588		1611		1636
	1566		1589		1612		1637
	1567		1590		1613		1638
	1568		1591		1614		1639
	1569		1592		1615		1640
	1570		1593		1616		1641
	1571		1594		1617		1642
	1572		1595		1618		1643
	1573		1596		1619		1644
	1574		1597		1620		1645
	1575		1598		1621		1646
	1576		1599		1622		1647
	1577		1600		1623		1648
	1578		1601		1624		1649
	1579		1602		1625		1650
	1580		1603		1626		1651
	1581		1604		1627		1652
	1582		1605		1628		1653
	1583		1606		1629		1654
					1630		1655
					1631		1656

MARKS.

1. Old York mark. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.

A	1657	A	1683
	1658	B	1684
	1659	C	1685
D	1660	D	1686
E	1661	E	1687
F	1662	F	1688
G	1663	G	1689
H	1664	H	1690
	1665	I	1691
J	1666	K	1692
K	1667	L	1693
L	1668	M	1694
M	1669		1695
N	1670	O	1696
O	1671	P	1697
P	1672	Q	1698
Q	1673		
R	1674		
S	1675		
T	1676		
	1677		
V	1678		
W	1679		
X	1680		
Y	1681		
Z	1682		

MARKS.

1. Old York mark. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.

(See p. 44.)

A	1565		1585		1605		1624
B	1566		1586		1606		1625
C	1567		1587		1607		1626
D	1568		1588		1608		1627
E	1569		1589		1609		1628
	1570		1590		1610		1629
	1571		1591		1611		1630
	1572	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1592	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1612		1631
	1573		1593		1613	I	1632
	1574		1594		1614	K	1633
	1575		1595		1615	L	1634
	1576		1596		1616		1635
	1577		1597		1617	N	1636
	1578		1598		1618	O	1637
	1579		1599		1619	P	1638
	1580		1600		1620		1639
	1581		1601		1621	R	1640
	1582		1602		1622		1641
	1583		1603		1623		1642
	1584		1604				1643

MARKS.

1. Norwich mark. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4. Double-seeded rose crowned.

NOTE.—This fourth mark is found in 1627–32–34–36–40, but not on the early Elizabethan specimens.

Probably no Date-letter used.

1644	1664		1684		
1645	1665		1685		
1646	1666		1686		
1647	1667		1687		
1648	1668		1688		
1649	1669		1689		
1650	1670		1690		
1651	1671		1691		
1652	1672		1692		
1653	1673		1693		
1654	1674		1694		
1655	1675		1695		
1656	1676		1696		
1657	1677		1697		
1658	1678				
1659	1679				
1660	1680				
1661	1681				
1662	1682				
1663	1683				

Probably no Date-letter used.

OLD CHESTER DATE-LETTERS, 1689—1697.

A	1689
B	1690
C	1691
D	1692
E	1693
F	1694
G	1695
H	1696
I	1697

MARKS.

1. City arms — Dagger betw. 3 garbs.
2. City crest — a sword erect, blade crossed by a ribbon.
3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter (character of alphabet see p. 25).

MARKS.

1. Norwich mark. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.

NOTE.—Some specimens of 1660–85 bear a rose-sprig and a crown on separate stamps; others a seeded rose and a crown on separate stamps, in addition to the Norwich and maker's mark, but no date-letter.

Specimens of c. 1685–95 have a seeded rose crowned and an irregular date-letter.

A	1787	a	1812	A	1837
	1788	b	1813	B	1838
	1789	c	1814	C	1839
d	1790	d	1815	D	1840
e	1791	e	1816	E	1841
	1792	f	1817	F	1842
g	1793	g	1818	G	1843
	1794	h	1819	H	1844
i	1795	i	1820	I	1845
k	1796	k	1821	K	1846
	1797	l	1822	L	1847
M	1798	m	1823	M	1848
N	1799	n	1824	N	1849
O	1800	o	1825	O	1850
P	1801	p	1826	P	1851
Q	1802	q	1827	Q	1852
R	1803	r	1828	R	1853
S	1804	s	1829	S	1854
T	1805	t	1830	T	1855
U	1806	u	1831	U	1856
V	1807	v	1832		
W	1808	w	1833		
X	1809	x	1834		
Y	1810	y	1835		
Z	1811	z	1836		

REMARKS.

In consequence of the loss of the Assay-Office books, and the small amount of plate stamped at York, it is impossible to give alphabets for the interval between 1701 and 1787. Letters of varying character were used from 1701 to 1726, coupled with the marks for Britannia standard plate till 1720. The office did not work continuously, and seems to have ceased to record assays from about 1847, though plate was occasionally stamped until 1856.

(See p. 13.)

MARKS, 1787—1856.

1. Modern York mark. 2. Leopard's head crowned. 3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter. 5. Lion passant. And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

A	1701	a	1725	A	1749	A	1773
B	1702	b	1726	B	1750	B	1774
C	1703	c	1727	C	1751	C	1775
D	1704	d	1728	D	1752	D	1776
E	1705	e	1729	E	1753	E	1777
F	1706	f	1730	F	1754	F	1778
G	1707	g	1731	G	1755	G	1779
H	1708	h	1732	H	1756	H	1780
I	1709	i	1733	I	1757	I	1781
K	1710	k	1734	K	1758	I	1782
L	1711	l	1735	L	1759	K	1783
M	1712	m	1736	M	1760	L	1784
N	1713	n	1737	N	1761	M	1785
O	1714	o	1738	O	1762	N	1786
P	1715	p	1739	P	1763	O	1787
Q	1716	q	1740	Q	1764	P	1788
R	1717	r	1741	R	1765	q	1789
S	1718	s	1742	S	1766	r	1790
T	1719	t	1743	T	1767	s	1791
V	1720	u	1744	U	1768	t	1792
W	1721	w	1745	W	1769	u	1793
X	1722	x	1746	X	1770	w	1794
Y	1723	y	1747	Y	1771	x	1795
Z	1724	z	1748	Z	1772	y	1796

MARKS.

1. Modern Exeter mark. 2. Leopard's head crowned. 3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter. 5. Lion passant. And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1701 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

A	1797	a	1817	𝔄	1837	A	1857
B	1798	b	1818	𝔅	1838	B	1858
C	1799	c	1819	ℭ	1839	C	1859
D	1800	d	1820	𝔇	1840	D	1860
E	1801	e	1821	𝔈	1841	E	1861
F	1802	f	1822	𝔉	1842	F	1862
G	1803	g	1823	𝔊	1843	G	1863
H	1804	h	1824	ℌ	1844	H	1864
I	1805	i	1825	ℑ	1845	I	1865
K	1806	k	1826	𝔎	1846	K	1866
L	1807	l	1827	𝔏	1847	L	1867
M	1808	m	1828	𝔐	1848	M	1868
N	1809	n	1829	𝔑	1849	N	1869
O	1810	o	1830	𝔒	1850	O	1870
P	1811	p	1831	𝔓	1851	P	1871
Q	1812	q	1832	𝔔	1852	Q	1872
R	1813	r	1833	ℜ	1853	R	1873
S	1814	s	1834	𝔖	1854	S	1874
T	1815	t	1835	𝔗	1855	T	1875
U	1816	u	1836	𝔘	1856	U	1876

MARKS.

1. Modern Exeter mark. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4. Lion passant. 5. Sovereign's head.

A	1701	A	1726	A	1752	a	1776
B	1702	B	1727	B	1753	b	1777
C	1703	C	1728	C	1754	c	1778
D	1704	D	1729	D	1755	d	1779
E	1705	E	1730	E	1756	e	1780
F	1706	F	1731	F	1757	f	1781
G	1707	G	1732	G	1758	g	1782
H	1708	H	1733	H	1759	h	1783
I	1709	I	1734	I	1760	i	1784
K	1710	J	1735	J	1761	k	1785
L	1711	K	1736	K	1762	l	1786
M	1712	L	1737	L	1763	m	1787
N	1713	M	1738	M	1764	n	1788
O	1714	N	1739	N	1765	o	1789
P	1715	O	1740	O	1766	p	1790
Q	1716	P	1741	P	1767	q	1791
R	1717	Q	1742	Q	1768	r	1792
S	1718	R	1743	R	1769	s	1793
T	1719	S	1744	S	1770	t	1794
U	1720	T	1745	T	1771	u	1795
V	1721	U	1746	U	1772	v	1796
W	1722	V	1747	V	1773		
X	1723	W	1748	W	1774		
Y	1724	X	1749	X	1775		
Z	1725	Y	1750				
		Z	1751				

MARKS.

1. Chester mark. 2. Leopard's head crowned. 3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter. 5. Lion passant. And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1701 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

A	1797	A	1818	𝔄	1839	𝔞	1864
B	1798	B	1819	𝔅	1840	𝔟	1865
C	1799	C	1820	ℭ	1841	𝔠	1866
D	1800	D	1821	𝔇	1842	𝔡	1867
E	1801	E	1822	𝔈	1843	𝔢	1868
F	1802	F	1823	𝔉	1844	𝔣	1869
G	1803	G	1824	𝔊	1845	𝔤	1870
H	1804	H	1825	ℌ	1846	𝔥	1871
I	1805	I	1826	ℑ	1847	𝔦	1872
K	1806	K	1827	𝔎	1848	𝔨	1873
L	1807	L	1828	𝔏	1849	𝔩	1874
M	1808	M	1829	𝔐	1850	𝔪	1875
N	1809	N	1830	𝔑	1851	𝔫	1876
O	1810	O	1831	𝔒	1852	𝔬	1877
P	1811	P	1832	𝔓	1853	𝔭	1878
Q	1812	Q	1833	𝔔	1854	𝔮	1879
R	1813	R	1834	ℜ	1855	𝔯	1880
S	1814	S	1835	𝔖	1856	𝔰	1881
T	1815	T	1836	𝔗	1857	𝔱	1882
U	1816	U	1837	𝔘	1858	𝔲	1883
V	1817	V	1838	𝔙	1859	A	1884
				𝔚	1860	B	1885
				𝔛	1861	C	1886
				𝔜	1862	D	1887
				ℨ	1863	E	1888

MARKS.

1. Chester mark 2. Leopard's head crowned (till 1839). 3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter. 5. Lion passant. 6. Sovereign's head.

A	1702	A	*1721	A	1740	A	1759
B	1703	B	1722	B	1741	B	1760
	1704	C	1723	C	1742	C	1769
D	1705	D	1724	D	1743	D	1770
	1706	E	1725	E	1744	E	1771
F	1707	F	1726	F	1745	F	1772
	1708	G	1727	G	1746	G	1773
	1709	H	1728	H	1747	H	1774
	1710	I	1729	I	1748	I	1775
	1711	K	1730	K	1749	K	1776
M	1712	L	1731	L	1750	L	1777
	1713	M	1732	M	1751	M	1778
	1714	N	1733	N	1752	N	1779
	1715	O	1734	O	1753	O	1780
	1716	P	1735	P	1754	P	1781
P	1717	Q	1736	Q	1755	Q	1782
	1718	R	1737	R	1756	R	1783
D	1719	S	1738	S	1757	S	1784
E	1720	T	1739	T	1758	T	1785
						U	1786
						W	1787
						X	1788
						Y	1789
						Z	1790

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark. 2. Leopard's head crowned. 3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter. 5. Lion passant. And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—1702 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

* From 1721 to 1727 the lion passant is found turned to the right, a most unusual circumstance. The letter for 1721 often resembles the Edinburgh letter for 1681.

A	1791	A	1815	A	1839	a	1864
B	1792	B	1816	B	1840	b	1865
C	1793	C	1817	C	1841	c	1866
D	1794	D	1818	D	1842	d	1867
E	1795	E	1819	E	1843	e	1868
F	1796	F	1820	F	1844	f	1869
G	1797	G	1821	G	1845	g	1870
H	1798	H	1822	H	1846	h	1871
I	1799	I	1823	I	1847	i	1872
				J	1848		
K	1800	K	1824	K	1849	k	1873
L	1801	L	1825	L	1850	l	1874
M	1802	M	1826	M	1851	m	1875
N	1803	N	1827	N	1852	n	1876
O	1804	O	1828	O	1853	o	1877
P	1805	P	1829	P	1854	p	1878
Q	1806	Q	1830	Q	1855	q	1879
R	1807	R	1831	R	1856	r	1880
S	1808	S	1832	S	1857	s	1881
T	1809	T	1833	T	1858	t	1882
U	1810	U	1834	U	1859	u	1883
W	1811	W	1835	W	1860		
X	1812	X	1836	X	1861		
Y	1813	Y	1837	Y	1862		
Z	1814	Z	1838	Z	1863		

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark. 2. Leopard's head crowned. 3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter. 5. Lion passant. 6. Sovereign's head.

A	1773	a	1799	A	1825	A	1850	a	1875
B	1774	b	1800	B	1826	B	1851	b	1876
C	1775	c	1801	C	1827	C	1852	c	1877
D	1776	d	1802	D	1828	D	1853	d	1878
E	1777	e	1803	E	1829	E	1854	e	1879
F	1778	f	1804	F	1830	F	1855	f	1880
G	1779	g	1805	G	1831	G	1856	g	1881
H	1780	h	1806	H	1832	H	1857	h	1882
I	1781	i	1807	I	1833	I	1858	i	1883
J	1782	j	1808	K	1834	K	1859	k	1884
K	1783	k	1809	L	1835	L	1860	l	1885
L	1784	l	1810	M	1836	M	1861	m	1886
M	1785	m	1811	N	1837	N	1862	n	1887
N	1786	n	1812	O	1838	O	1863	o	1888
O	1787	o	1813	P	1839	P	1864	p	1889
P	1788	p	1814	Q	1840	Q	1865	q	1890
Q	1789	q	1815	R	1841	R	1866	r	1891
R	1790	r	1816	S	1842	S	1867	s	1892
S	1791	s	1817	T	1843	T	1868	t	1893
T	1792	t	1818	U	1844	U	1869	u	1894
U	1793	u	1819	V	1845	V	1870	v	1895
V	1794	v	1820	W	1846	W	1871	w	1896
W	1795	w	1821	X	1847	X	1872	x	1897
X	1796	x	1822	Y	1848	Y	1873	y	1898
Y	1797	y	1823	Z	1849	Z	1874	z	1899
Z	1798	z	1824						

Birmingham.]

MARKS.

1. Anchor. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.
And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—For new standard silver the figure of Britannia is used instead of the lion passant.

E*	1773	E	1799	a	1824	A	1844	A	1868
F	1774	N	1800	b	1825	B	1845	B	1869
N	1775	H	1801	c	1826	C	1846	C	1870
R	1776	M	1802	d	1827	D	1847	D	1871
H	1777	F	1803	e	1828	E	1848	E	1872
S	1778	G	1804	f	1829	F	1849	F	1873
A	1779	B	1805	g	1830	G	1850	G	1874
C	1780	A	1806	h	1831	H	1851	H	1875
D	1781	S	1807	k	1832	I	1852	J	1876
G	1782	P	1808	l	1833	K	1853	K	1877
B	1783	K	1809	m	1834	L	1854		1878
J	1784	L	1810	p	1835	M	1855		1879
C	1785	C	1811	q	1836	N	1856		1880
K	1786	D	1812	r	1837	O	1857		1881
L	1787	R	1813	s	1838	P	1858		1882
W	1788	W	1814	t	1839	R	1859		1883
M	1789	O	1815	u	1840	S	1860		1884
L	1790	T	1816	v	1841	T	1861		1885
P	1791	X	1817	x	1842	U	1862		1886
U	1792	I	1818	z	1843	V	1863		1887
O	1793	V	1819			W	1864		1888
M	1794	Q	1820			X	1865		1889
Q	1795	Y	1821			Y	1866		1890
Z	1796	Z	1822			Z	1867		1891
F	1797	U	1823						1892
U	1798							†	†

Sheffield.] MARKS.

1. Crown. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant. And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTES.—For new standard silver the figure of Britannia is used instead of the lion passant. The crown and date-letter are used on the same punch, or applied as separate marks, as best suits the article to be stamped.

* The letters of this alphabet cannot be accurately rendered in type. They closely esemble those of Alphabet XII. in the London tables.

1893 onwards small black-letter alphabet in square shield, with corners clipped.

Alphabet I.		Alphabet II.		Alphabet III.		Alphabet IV.	
	1681		1705		1730		1755
*	1682		1706		1731		1756
	1683		1707		1732		1757
	1684		1708		1733		1758
	1685		1709		1734		1759
	1686		1710		1735		1760
	1687		1711		1736		1761
	1688		1712		1737		1762
	1689		1713		1738		1763
	1690		1714		1739		1764
	1691		1715		1740		1765
	1692	†	1716		1741		1766
	1693	‡	1717		1742		1767
	1694		1718		1743		1768
	1695		1719		1744		1769
	1696		1720		1745		1770
	1697		1721		1746		1771
	1698		1722		1747		1772
	1699		1723		1748		1773
	1700		1724		1749		1774
	1701		1725		1750		1775
	1702		1726		1751		1776
	1703		1727		1752		1777
	1704		1728	§	1753		1778
			1729		1754		1779

Edinburgh.]

MARKS.

1. The castle. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4. Assay-Master's initials till 1759, in which year the thistle was substituted.

* 1682, also and . † 1716, also . ‡ 1717, also and .

§ 1753, also .

Alphabet V.		Alphabet VI.		Alphabet VII.		Alphabet VIII.	
A	1780	a	1806	A	1832	A	1857
B	1781	b	1807	B	1833	B	1858
C	1782	c	1808	C	1834	C	1859
D	1783	d	1809	D	1835	D	1860
E	1784	e	1810	E	1836	E	1861
F	1785	f	1811	F	1837	F	1862
G	1786	g	1812	G	1838	G	1863
G	1787	h	1813	H	1839	H	1864
H	1788	i	1814	I	1840	I	1865
I *	1789	j	1815	K	1841	K	1866
K	1790	k	1816	L	1842	L	1867
L	1791	l	1817	M	1843	M	1868
M	1792	m	1818	N	1844	N	1869
N	1793	n	1819	O	1845	O	1870
O	1794	o	1820	P	1846	P	1871
P	1795	p	1821	Q	1847	Q	1872
Q	1796	q	1822	R	1848	R	1873
R	1797	r	1823	S	1849	S	1874
S	1798	s	1824	T	1850	T	1875
T	1799	t	1825	U	1851	U	1876
U	1800	u	1826	V	1852	V	1877
V	1801	v	1827	W	1853	W	1878
W	1802	w	1828	X	1854	X	1879
X	1803	x	1829	Y	1855	Y	1880
Y	1804	y	1830	Z	1856	Z	1881
Z	1805	z	1831			†	†

Edinburgh.]

MARKS.

1. The castle. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4. Thistle. And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

* 1789, also J. † 1882 onwards, small black-letter alphabet in oval shield.

A	1819	A	1845	A	1871	*A*	1897
B	1820	B	1846	B	1872	*B*	1898
C	1821	C	1847	C	1873	*C*	1899
D	1822	D	1848	D	1874		
E	1823	E	1849	E	1875		
F	1824	F	1850	F	1876		
G	1825	G	1851	G	1877		
H	1826	H	1852	H	1878		
I	1827	I	1853	I	1879		
J	1828	J	1854	J	1880		
K	1829	K	1855	K	1881		
L	1830	L	1856	L	1882		
M	1831	M	1857	M	1883		
N	1832	N	1858	N	1884		
O	1833	O	1859	O	1885		
P	1834	P	1860	P	1886		
Q	1835	Q	1861	Q	1887		
R	1836	R	1862	R	1888		
S	1837	S	1863	S	1889		
T	1838	T	1864	T	1890		
U	1839	U	1865	U	1891		
V	1840	V	1866	V	1892		
W	1841	W	1867	W	1893		
X	1842	X	1868	X	1894		
Y	1843	Y	1869	Y	1895		
Z	1844	Z	1870	Z	1896		

etc.

Letter in shield, as those in Glasgow table, p. 62.

Glasgow.]

MARKS.

1. Tree, fish, and bell. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4. Lion rampant. 5. Sovereign's head to 1890.

	1638	a	1658		1678		1698
	1639	b	1659		1679		1699
	1640	c	1660		1680		1700
D	1641	d	1661		1681		1701
E	1642	e	1662		1682		1702
F	1643		1663		1683		1703
G	1644	g	1664		1684		1704
H	1645	h	1665		1685		1705
I	1646	i	1666		1686		1706
K	1647	k	1667		1687		1707
L	1648	l	1668		1688		1708
M	1649	m	1669		1689		1709
N	1650	n	1670		1690		1710
O	1651	o	1671		1691		1711
P	1652	p	1672		1692		1712
Q	1653	q	1673		1693		1713
R	1654	r	1674		1694		1714
S	1655	s	1675		1695		1715
T	1656	t	1676		1696		1716
U	1657	u	1677		1697		1717
							1718
							1719
							1720

Dublin.]

MARKS.

1. Harp crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.

NOTE.—The letters for 1644–48, 1656, 1659, and 1693 are from the Goldsmiths' books; the others, down to 1716, from dated specimens.

A	1721	A	1746	A	1771	A	1796
B	1722	B	1747	B	1772	B	1797
C	1723	C	1748	C	1773	C	1798
D	1724	D	1749	D	1774	D	1799
E	1725	E	1750	E	1775	E	1800
F	1726	F	1751	F	1776	F	1801
G	1727	G	1752	G	1777	G	1802
H	1728	H	1753	H	1778	H	1803
I	1729	I	1754	I	1779	I	1804
K	1730	K	1755	K	1780	K	1805
L	1731	L	1756	L	1781	L	1806
M	1732	M	1757	M	1782	M	1807
N	1733	N	1758	N	1783	N N	1808
O	1734	O	1759	O	1784	O	1809
P	1735	P	1760	P	1785	P	1810
Q	1736	Q	1761	Q	1786	Q	1811
R	1737	R	1762	R	1787	R	1812
S	1738	S	1763	S	1788	S	1813
T	1739	T	1764	T	1789	T	1814
U	1740	U	1765	U	1790	U	1815
V	1741	V	1766	V	1791	V	1816
W	1742	W	1767	W	1792	W	1817
X	1743	X	1768	X	1793	X	1818
Y	1744	Y	1769	Y	1794	Y	1819
Z	1745	Z	1770	Z	1795	Z	1820

Dublin.]

MARKS.

1. Harp crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4 (From 1730). Hibernia. And (from 1807) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—The shape of the shield for each alphabet is given at the commencement; the then current alphabet was changed from a plain to an ornamental escutcheon in 1808, the N for that year being found in escutcheons of both shapes.

A	1821	a	1846	A	1871	A	1896
B	1822	b	1847	B	1872	B	1897
C	1823	c	1848	C	1873	C	1898
D	1824	d	1849	D	1874		
e E	1825	e	1850	E	1875	etc.	
F	1826	f	1851	F	1876	Letter in square shield with corners clipped.	
G	1827	g	1852	G	1877		
H	1828	h	1853	H	1878		
I	1829	j	1854	I	1879		
K	1830	k	1855	K	1880		
L	1831	l	1856	L	1881		
M	1832	m	1857	M	1882		
N	1833	n	1858	N	1883		
O	1834	o	1859	O	1884		
P	1835	P	1860	P	1885		
Q	1836	Q	1861	Q	1886		
R	1837	r	1862	R	1887		
S	1838	s	1863	S	1888		
T	1839	t	1864	T	1889		
U	1840	u	1865	U	1890		
V	1841	v	1866	V	1891		
W	1842	w	1867	W	1892		
X	1843	x	1868	X	1893		
Y	1844	Y	1869	Y	1894		
Z	1845	z	1870	Z	1895		

Dublin.]

MARKS.

1. Harp crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter.
4. Hibernia. 5. Sovereign's head to 1890.

NOTE.—From 1826 to 1870 the date-letters are found in shields of many different shapes.

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[*Marks consisting of two or more letters should be looked for under the first letter of the pair or group. Marks showing objects as well as initials are entered under the initials.*]

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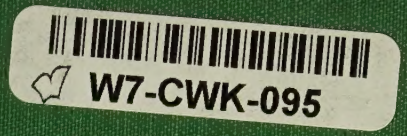
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